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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXXVII NO. 107 | BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1949 | Price: 2 ANNAS

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REDS HAMMER AT SHANGHAI CORDON

Nationalists Resort To "Scorched Earth"

KWANGSI KUOMINTANG MOVE FOR FRESH PEACE TALKS

HONGKONG, May 5 (P. T. I.-Reuter): Fierce indecisive battles raged today around the strategic rail junction of Kashing where 30,000 Communists are trying to smash through the heavily-defenced Nationalist cordon around the great port of Shanghai.

Strong Government forces were reported to have beaten off persistent attacks on Kashing, 60 miles south west of Shanghai, in the past 24 hours. Mobile forces are in reserve to meet possible Communist drives outside the main battle area, the official Central News Agency stated.

Railway bridges between Kashing and Hangchow, lake city, abandoned by the Nationalists earlier in the week, have been destroyed to prevent the Communists bringing up heavy guns from the south.

A foreign observer said today that the Nationalists had built up a deep network of fortified points within the 130-mile arc defending Shanghai, China's commercial nerve-centre.

Whole villages had been levelled and crops destroyed to avoid giving the Communists cover for their attacks, he said.

The entire countryside was studded with barricades and heavy guns, including some American 4-inch and Japanese 3-inch guns.

Other Communist troops which crossed the Yangtse further west today stormed nearer the Kiangsi provincial capital of Nanchang, 350 miles south west of Shanghai. Civilians streamed out as the Communists advanced to within about 50 miles.

A Government spokesman said yesterday "there is no question on Nanchang's defence" but at the same time asserted that the city was of little importance militarily.

NATIONALISTS' WARSHIPS

A Chinese naval spokesman in Shanghai stated today that recent reports that six Communist-captured Nationalist warships had been sunk from the air were "not entirely correct" He declared that the Communists only captured two warships, both of which had been "utterly destroyed" by Government aircraft. The other 15 Government warships defending the Yangtse had successfully escaped, he claimed.

APPEAL TO LI

Shanghai youth organisations today appealed to acting-President Li Tsung-Jen, now "on holiday" in Kweilin, capital of the southern province of Kwangsi, to go as soon as possible to Canton to "lead the people in the anti-Communist war".

NEW PEACE TALKS

Usually reliable Honkong political quarters said that the Kwangsi provincial clique of the Kuomintang (Government Party) led by acting President Li might begin new peace talks with the Communists.

Some observers said they "had a strong impression" that the present Communist attacks were aimed mainly at smashing nationalist forces loyal to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and conservative Kuomintang leaders.

Unconfirmed reports today said the last assets of the Chinese Nationalist treasury—worth about 300 million American dollars—ha been flown from the mainland to Taiwan island, which Generalissimo Chiang is said to be preparing to defend to the last.

Four Chinese were executed by a firing squad in Shanghai today for "disturbing the peace" one was charged with spreading rumours and "wildly raising silver dollar prices.

HAINAN IN REDS HANDS

Newspaper reports in Manila today said Hainan, large island off South China, was now controlled by Chinese Communists.

ARMS FOR FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE

American arms believed to be smuggled from Manila, Philippines, are reaching both Communists and Nationalists in the South China province of Fukien through the port of Amoy, recent arrivals from Amoy declared here today.

These sources reported a general relief that the port was also being used by the Communists as a clearing house for infiltration into all the countries of South-East Asia. The town's perimeter, extending 80 miles to the west, was being defended by some of former President Chiang Kai-Shek's crack troops.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR HONGKONG

LONDON, May 5. (PTI-Reuter): Britain is sending "substantial reinforcements" to the garrison in the British Crown Colony of Hong-Kong, Defence Minister A. V. Alexander told Parliament today.

They will include elements of all arms—land, sea and air, he said.

These reinforcements would bring British land forces in Hongkong up to the strength of two Brigade Groups, each of these battalions, he said.

17 NATAL INDIANS EMBARK FOR HOME

DURBAN, May 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): "A Party of 17 Natal Indians, the first to leave for India since the South African Government increased the bonuses paid under the assisted repatriation scheme, boarded the 10,376-ton steamer "Karanja" here today on the way to Bombay.

The party consisted of 11 men, one woman and five children.

Another party of Indians will leave Durban next month for Madras.

INDIANS TRAPPED IN INSEIN

RANGOON, May 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Three thousand Indians are still behind the battle area of Insein, eigth miles from Rangoon, where a Government offensive to dislodge Karen insurgents is now in progress, according to latest reports reaching here.

Some 4,000 Indians were evacuated in this single operation.

RED MENACE DRIVES THEM TO THE DUTCH

BATAVIA, May 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Anxiety among Indonesian religious leaders at the danger of Communist penetration is a factor stimulating the co-operation of the population in parts of East Java with the Dutch, according to the Dutch information Service weekly review of the situation.

Continued pressure by Dutch forces against "terrorist groups" in Central Java was reported in the review.

Moscow Move Against Yugoslavia

LONDON, May 5. (U.P.I.): Czechoslovakia has refused to build war planes for Yugoslavia, it was learned in London today.

Factory orders, amounting to half a million pounds, have been turned down by the Letov factory in Prague without giving any reason. It is suspected here that Moscow has objected to the strengthening of Tito regime.

C. P. Releases Three Security Prisoners

NAGPUR, May 5 (UPI): Three security prisoners were released unconditionally from the Central Jail, Nagpur, today.

CARGO RATE—WAR ENDS

LONDON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): Indian, Pakistani and European shipping lines announced agreement tonight in the seven-week-old "war" over cargo rates.

The rate of freight charges will be restored immediately to the level operating before the "war" began.

Netherlands lines agreed to re-enter the conferences governing trade from Germany, Holland and Belgium to India and Pakistan, from which they had withdrawn.

"PANDORA'S BOX"

BERLIN BLOCKADE TO END ON MAY 12

Big Four Foreign Ministers To Confer In London

LONDON, May 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The "Big Four" powers announced simultaneously in their capitals today that Russia's blockade of Berlin and the Western counter-blockade will end today week.

The Council of Foreign Ministers, will meet in Paris on May 23 for the first time since its unsuccessful London session in November, 1947.

Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General was given a copy of the announcement, and at the same time the three Western Powers asked him to advise the Security Council that the Big Four had reached agreement about the blockade.

Berlin showed no outward signs of the impending change, but a British military spokesman said everything was ready to start the traffic running again.

In Frankfurt, Allied and German officials started discussions on resumption of trade with the Soviet Zone.

West German industrialists are anxious lest the Western Zones are suddenly deprived of raw materials and spare parts they need by the suction of the Eastern "economic vacuum".

A representative of the Eastern Zone Economic Commission said that Commission's delegation here was drawing up tentative lists of needed goods—most urgent of which were iron and steel.

INTERIM SOLUTION

He indicated that "as an interim solution" to the currency problem, the Commission would be willing to agree to payment over a clearings account on a Western Deutschemark basis.

World reaction to the announcement was:—

BERLIN:— Western Allied political observers said that according to the official "Communique" the Russians did not undertake to restore communications between Berlin and the Soviet Zone or between east and west Berlin West Berliners would, therefore, still have to be supplied from the Western Zones, these observers said.

MOSCOW:— Soviet newspapers today made their first reference to the New York discussions on Berlin since the original statement by Tass, the official Russian news agency, on April 26, which announced that Russia was ready to lift the blockade if a definite date were set for the Big Four Foreign Ministers to meet.

Today's reference was a 35-line account, published on the back page of all Soviet papers, of yesterday's Washington announcement on the possible lifting of the blockade.

PARIS:— French Government circles welcomed the decision to lift the blockade and resume four-power talks.

The Western Allies were said to be agreed that troops cannot be withdrawn till a peace treaty has been signed and free elections held in the Eastern Zone.

BERLIN:— General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor, said the Four-Power "Communique" was "quite clear", and no petty difficulties were expected to hinder the raising of the blockade.

He was not disturbed by the fact that

(Continued on page 7)

"Murder In Malaya"

LONDON, May 5, (U.P.I.): "Murder in Malaya" is the head line of "Daily Worker's" editorial today on the hanging of Mr. S. A. Ganapathy, former President of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, at Pudu Jail, Kaula Lumpur.

No other British newspaper published the report of the hanging, let alone commenting on it.

GANAPATHY'S SUCCESSOR SHOT DEAD

SINGAPORE, May 5. (PTI-Reuter)—Mr. P. Veerasenan, an Indian who succeeded Mr. A. Ganapathy, Indian Trade Union leader executed yesterday under the Malaya Government's emergency powers for carrying arms, was shot dead by Gurkhas on Tuesday it was disclosed here today.

Ganapathy was president of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions. Veerasenan was shot by a Gurkha patrol as he was fleeing with Chinese from a guerilla camp in a thick jungle in Negrilsembilan. His body was later identified, police stated today, by documents in Indian writings found in his pack. He was also carrying a rifle. The camp was described by a military spokesman as the First Brigade Headquarters of the "National Liberation Army of Malaya."

The Gurkha patrol was later counter-attacked while examining the camp's seven huts. There were no casualties.

Veerasenan was also President of the Singapore Federation of Trade Union, reported to have gone underground in May last year.

(SEE PAGE 7)

FRANCO-SWISS BREAK WIDENS

PARIS, May 5. (PTI-Reuter)—The economic break between France and Switzerland widened today with an official French announcement that delivery of licenses for imports from Switzerland ceased from Tuesday.

The decision followed the action of the French Finance Ministry in suspending dealings in Swiss francs on the Paris free exchange market and arose from the failure to renew the Franco-Swiss payments agreement which expired on April 30.

Bevin To Visit Berlin

LONDON, May 5. (PTI-Reuter)—British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that he was hopeful the Big-Four Foreign Ministers' meeting on May 23 would find an "enduring settlement" of the German problem.

In a cautious statement about the lifting of the Berlin blockade and counter-blockade next week, the Foreign Secretary said Britain would approach the new Council of Foreign Ministers in a spirit of "firmness and reasonableness".

The Foreign Secretary announced he would visit Berlin on Saturday to see the airlift working and to thank all concerned for their work.

Opposition leader Winston Churchill said the announcement would be welcomed with "general rejoicing and relief".

The firmness shown "and above all the powerful aid and consistent policy of the United States, with whom we have worked hand in hand, has "appreciably lessened the sense of war tension, which has hung over us as each day brought out its difficult incidents in Berlin" he added.

WOMEN BATTLE IN SECRETARIAT

Ugly Demonstration By Communists

MORARJI'S ASSURANCE TO DEPUTATIONISTS

BOMBAY, THURSDAY: A SMALL BAND OF TWO OFFICERS AND TEN CONSTABLES OF THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE CITY POLICE FORCE WERE PUT TO THEIR TEST WHEN THEY WERE ENGAGED IN A VIRTUAL BATTLE WITH 50 DETERMINED COMMUNIST WOMEN STAGING A SURPRISE DEMONSTRATION IN THE PORCH OF THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT, ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Sub-Inspector Miss Shanti Parvane of the Vigilance Branch, got a severe hammering and Sub-Inspector Miss Prabhavalkar and a few women constables who went to her rescue, were also badly mauled in an ugly fight with hysterical demonstrators, before a dozen of them were bundled into a police van and taken into temporary custody.

The entire Secretariat was thrown into a commotion with members of the staff standing by and watching the battle royal between the Communist demonstrators and the police, who refrained from using force as they had strict instructions to that effect from the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai.

DEPUTATION

A deputation of five women—relatives of some of the detenus—met the Home Minister, after the demonstrators had been cleared from the Secretariat portico and represented to him their grievances.

They complained of what they termed "fascist methods" in dealing with the detenus. While promising to inquire into the individual cases brought to his notice, the Home Minister told them firmly: "You may call it by any name; but these are my methods. I know that if you come into power you will use your own methods. You may hang me, I am prepared for it".

Surprise tactics were used by the Communists to stage this demonstration, which is obviously preparatory to the hunger-strike which the detenus are about to launch. It had been known to the Home Minister as well as to the police, that some women were coming in deputation. At a press conference held earlier in the day, it was announced that there would be no demonstration. Hence, the police were off guard.

However at 2-30 p.m. exactly loud slogans were heard at the front entrance of the Secretariat. Secretariat staff and newsmen who rushed to the scene found 50 women holding aloft cloth banners inscribed with slogans. They were also shouting the same slogans. Their burden was: "RELEASE

The protective duty police officer who came to the scene found that he could not cope with the situation with

(Continued on page 7)

CHARGES AGAINST INDIA'S CAPTAIN LALA AMARNATH

—SEE PAGE 5---

CENTRAL MINISTERS' THREAT

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 5.

"I will resign if you accept the Economy Committee's recommendations" is the ultimatum delivered by certain Ministers of the Government of India, I learn. As already reported, the ten-day session of the Standing Finance Committee commences here tomorrow to discuss the report, Ministry by Ministry, in alphabetical order.

The Standing Finance Committee will have before it views of the Standing Committees attached to various Ministries. With threats and coercion referred to above, what those views could be, can be easily imagined. The Standing Committees have generally endorsed views held against the report by Ministers.

The next tendays, therefore, should show what independent judgment members of the Standing Finance Committee, many of whom enjoy dual membership of other Standing Committees as well have. In addition, canvassing of members of Standing Committees by Ministries concerned is in progress.

The verdict of Standing Finance Committee, however, will be further watered down by views of the one-man Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Committee which is presently busy in planning reorganisation of the Central Secretariat. In all probability, Mr. Gopalaswami will rescue his colleagues from the embarrassing situation.

LET THEM RESIGN

One view here is that Ministers who have placed their Ministries above their country's stability should have no place in the Cabinet. They should be permitted to carry out their threat of resignation.

The final decision on the Economy Committee's report, however, may not be reached before July after the Gopalaswami Committee had made its report.

EX-MINISTER ASSAULTED AND ROBBED

AKOLA, May 5 (API): Mr. P. B. Gole, former Minister of C. P. and Berar, was assaulted by some unknown persons late last night in a running train between Igatpuri and Deolali stations. Mr. Gole was travelling from Bombay to Akola in a first class compartment of the Nagpur Express.

It is stated that shortly after midnight two persons entered the compartment and assaulted Mr. Gole and robbed him of Rs. 150. The intruders later escaped through the window.

Mr. Gole received cuts in his left hand and bruises in his right knee.

GREEK REDS READY FOR PEACE

U. N. President Approached

London: Greek Communists are reported as having made peace proposals through the President of the United Nations, Dr. Evatt, that the U.N. should appoint mediators for negotiations between the rebels and the Greek Government and that elections under supervision should be held after a cease-fire.

ITALIAN COLONIES: VOTE POSTPONED

LAKE SUCCESS May 5. The General Assembly's Political Committee, on request of the Soviet delegate, postponed today "for two or three days" a vote on disposal of Italian colonies and, meantime, decided to continue debate on the Spanish issue.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit sat with the Indian delegation during the Political Committee's discussion today.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

LONDON, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): The draft statute setting up Europe's first "Parliament"—the Council of Europe—was signed at Saint James Palace here this afternoon by representatives of Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Italy, Eire, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

COST OF LIVING IN INDIAN CITIES HIGHER THAN IN U. S. AND U. K.

But China Tops List With Index At 184,391,000 In 1948 Over Basic Figure Of 100 In 1939

NEW DELHI, May 5 (U.P.I.): The cost of living in Indian cities which is appreciably higher than that of the cities in the United States, U.K., Canada, and far eastern countries, did not show much decrease during the recent months, according to a review published by the Economic and Statistical Adviser of the Government.

With 100 as the basic figures in 1939 in all the countries, the index number of cost of living at Kanpur stands highest, with 515 in February, among all the cities in India. In March, it came down to 479. The corresponding figures for Bombay and Madras are 292 and 331 respectively. While the figures for Delhi and Calcutta, where the cost of living is considered to be the highest, are not available. The figure for Nagpur is available only upto the month of December last, when it stood at 389.

NEVER ABOVE 177 IN U.S.

As against these increases in cost of living in this country, in U.S.A. the cost of living never crossed the figure 177, basic being 100, during all these years of war, and this figure was reached only in August-September 1948. The figure in December last came down to 173.

In Canada, the index number of cost of living reached its peak, 157 in October-November 1948, and the very next month it showed slight decrease by coming down to 156.

In the United Kingdom, the index number never went up the fiure 129 and this was in 1946. In 1948, the figure was oscillating between 110 and 113.

Quite in contrast to figures in the U.K., in France the increase in the cost of living has been the highest and never recorded any decrease since 1939. The figure for December last stood at 1875.

IN FAR EAST

Among the Far Eastern countries, except in China where the cost of living and reached almost astronomical figures, Siam has recorded highest increase during the last few years, her figures for 1947 being 1272. No figures are available after that date.

In Egypt, the figure stood at 275 in September 1948, while the figure for Burma stood at 378 in November 1948.

The figure for China in the month of August 1948 stood at 184,391,000 over the basic of figure of 100 in 1939. No figures are available after that date.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated, cultured, and beautiful Gujarati Bania girl from a high family for a young Gujarati Bania, who is highly educated, cultured and comes from a high family. Apply immediately with full particulars to Box No. 681 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted an experienced Estimate Clerk for our Press. Apply with copies of testimonials etc., to Famous Cine Litho Works, 40 B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay, 11. (675)

Applications are invited for post of junior Assistants for the Spinning and Weaving Departments of a big upcountry Cotton Mills. Applicants should hold final diplomas of any recognised technical institute. Terms of appointment would include free quarters with lights and fans. 4304

Wanted an experienced Stenographer, able to handle independent Correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. R. 101, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an influential and experienced Canvasser for a daily Newspaper in Bombay, particularly having contact with Cinemas and Film Companies. Apply with testimonials to Box No. T 35 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a person to look after the advertising Dept. of a local paper. Only experienced and qualified persons need apply No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Wanted Agencies for Hosiery Mills Hindu Multani & Co., 12, Godown Street, Madras 1. 656

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dunlopillo—The Original Latex Foam Mattress, for the utmost in hygiene and comfort. Supplies available at: M/s. Good Housekeeping Co., Ltd., 38, Queen's Road, Bombay and M/s. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 278 and 286, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3482

For Sale 6" x 6" x 3/8" x 43'-6" Good Second hand M. S. Angles available 50 tons. Apply Box No. 256 "Bombay Chronicle".

Available from shipment now under clearance Portland Cement of Italian Manufacture complying with B.S.S. 12/1947. Genuine consumers should immediately contact Podar Trading Co., Ltd. (Overseas Department) Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 27065. (674)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy No. 90250 on the life of VINCENT SILVA a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

Bombay Mutual Bldg.,
Fort, Bombay.
T. C. KAPUR,
Manager.
(676)

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

AT A MEETING of Directors held on 4th May, 1949, it was decided to recommend to the Shareholders the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 10/- per Ordinary Share (making Rs. 14/- for the year) being the maximum dividend permissible under the Dividend Limitation Ordinance. 4307

SECRETARY, EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SIMLA

Advertisement No. 11

INVITES applications on prescribed form (obtainable free) accompanied by treasury receipt or crossed postal order for Rs. 5/- NOT LATER THAN THE 2ND JUNE, 1949 for a temporary (for 2½ years) post of CHEMIST in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Glancy Medical College, Amritsar from persons domiciled in Indian Dominion or in States which have acceded to Indian Dominion. Candidates domiciled in East Punjab preferred. Candidates must at least hold 2nd Class M.Sc. degree in Organic Chemistry (Hons. School) from a recognised University. Preference will be given to those who have had training in Synthetic and Analytical Organic Chemistry, have knowledge of Pharmacological Chemistry and possess experience in Synthetic and analytical Chemistry of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Age not more than 35 years (38 years for Scheduled Caste candidates) on 31st of October, 1948, relaxable in the case of War Service candidates to the extent of the period of War Service. Pay: Rs. 200-10-300. Government servants and Women eligible. Further particulars on application. (4303)

PUBLIC NOTICES

STATE TRANSPORT—BOMBAY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed tenders in B-2 (Item rate) form for carrying out the follwing Works in connection with construction of a Central Workshop at Poona, for the State Transport, will be received by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Bombay, in his office at Worli, Bombay 18, on the dates shown below and will be opened by him on the dates indicated in the subjoined statement.

Item No.	Name of work	Estimated cost Rs.	Earnest Money Rs.	Date from which tenders will be issued	Last date for issuing tenders	Last date for receiving tenders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Development of plot and constructing compound wall	60,000	600/-	7-5-49	18-5-49	25-5-49
2.	Constructing workshop of 200 ft. length & 100 ft. span. First Unit.	1,80,000	1,800/-	7-5-49	18-5-49	25-5-49
3.	Constructing workshop of 200 ft. length & 100 ft. span. Second Unit.	1,80,000	1,800/-	7-5-49	18-5-49	25-5-49
4.	Constructing administrative block.	1,80,000	1,800/-	10-5-49	21-5-49	26-5-49
5.	Constructing Hot Shop and a store.	1,00,000	1,000/-	10-5-49	21-5-49	26-5-49
6.	Asphalting Roads & Parking Areas.	80,000	800/-	14-5-49	25-5-49	27-5-49
7.	Water supply & sanitary arrangements.	80,000	800/-	14-5-49	25-5-49	27-5-49

Earnest money as mentioned above should be paid into the Reserve Bank of India or the nearest Government Treasury and receipted chalan attached to the tender which should also be accompanied by a solvency certificate of financial stability without which tender shall not be considered. Earnest money in cash or cheque will not be accepted.

Blank tender forms can be obtained from the Ex. Engineer Building Projects Division, Poona, on payment of Rs. 8/- per copy per work, with whom plans and contract documents could be seen and other particulars obtained.

The contractor shall quote the rates in words and figures and work out the amount for each item and the total given at the end. No alteration in the form of the tender or in the schedule of quantities and no addition in the shape of special stipulation shall be permitted.

Tenders which do not fulfil any of the above conditions or those in the printed tender or are incomplete in any respect will be rejected.

D. D. SATHE, I.C.S.,
Provincial Motor Transport Controller.
(4263)

S.T.O./EE(7073) 28-4-49.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of various used articles from the India United Mills, Ltd., No. 1 Mill, No. 2 and 3 Mills, No. 4 Mill, No. 5 Mill and Dye Works, which will be received upto 16-5-1949 at the Registered Office, Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Tender forms can be obtained from this office. 4298

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

Augmentation of the City's Water Supply.

VAITARNA-CUM-TANSA SCHEME

THE SPECIAL ENGINEER INVITES sealed tenders for the "Supply of Trolley Track Materials."

Forms of tender, specifications, etc., will be available from the Construction Engineer's Office, Vaitarna-cum-Tansa Scheme, Municipal Head Offices, II floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at Rs. 5/- per copy, not refundable. The forms will not be sent by post.

The tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, 1949 NOT LATER THAN 1 P.M. (B.T.).

By Order of the
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay,
Dated 14th April, 1949.
4297

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 250 for entire lots of each of the two undermentioned articles are available with this office for disposal.

Name of the article.	Approximate quantity
(1) Empty packing cases (Capacity one cwt. approximately) outside Size 18"x18"x18"	10,000
(2) Empty tins (one cwt. capacity) Size 17"x17"x16"	10,000

Tenders may be for one or for both but submitted in separate covers. Last date for the receipt of tenders is 5 p.m. on Monday, the 16th May, 1949. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The articles can be inspected at the premises of Messrs Corn Products (India) Ltd., or in the Skim Milk Powder Godowns of this office, situated at Ready Money Terrace, Worli in consultation with the Milk Powder Manager, Skim Milk Power Depot at Cricket Club of India (Telephone No. 26988) from whom full particular of the terms and conditions can also be had free, on any working day during office hours.

D. N. KHURODY.
Milk Commissioner, Bombay
Office of the Milk Commissioner,
Wakefield House, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1949.
4300

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

AT A MEETING of Directors held on 4th May, 1949, it was decided to recommend to the Shareholders the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 31|4|- per Ordinary Share (making Rs. 43|12|- for the year) being the maximum dividend permissible under the Dividend Limitation Ordinance. 4308

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ABDUL GANI DADA nas agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim to or upon or interest in the said property are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

All that piece of Foras freehold tenure land with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, at DeLisle Road in the City of Bombay containing 1,200 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705 and 709, New No. B/12698, New Survey No. 1/2687 and Cadastral Survey No. 169 of Lower Parel Division and by the Municipality under 'C' Ward No. 2259(1) and 2259(1aa) and Street Nos. 224-224A, 226-226A, 228-228A, 230-230A and 232 and bounded on East by the said DeLisle Road, on West by Government vacant ground but now by compound wall of David Sassoon Co., Ltd., on North by property of Jamnabai, widow of Kuberdas Harichand and on South by a water passage.

Bombay dated this 4th day of May, 1949.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Purchasers.
4299

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE of Teak household furniture, AIR CONDITIONER (DC "Carrier"). Ac & Dc Refrigerators, HMV Radiogram, AC table fans, steel cupboards, file cabinet, 1938 Buick Convertible, etc., on SUNDAY, (8-5-49), at 10-30 a.m., at 23, Queens Rd., (c/o M/s. Apollo Furnishing Co.) opp. Charni Rd. Stn. On view: Auctioneers: MISTRY & CO. (Tel. 22801).

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 6th and SATURDAY the 7th May 1949 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, certain Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked packages.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 167 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public Auction on Tuesday the 10th May, 1949, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Alexandra Dock near C Warehouse, 20-Kegs Photographic Hyposulphate; 18-Drums Sodium Bisulphate; 30-Casks Sodium Hyposulphite; 117-Bundles Brass Rods.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE B. P. T DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 10th May 1949 at 2 p.m. at C. Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, the undermentioned uncleared cargoes. Brass and mixed strap Caustic-soda; Essential Oil; Machinery; Dry colour: Brass ingots; Paint: Artist paint; Ball bearing plumer blocks: Electric goods: Chemical: Motor car parts: carpet: woollen blankets and P.C. Goods: Silk yarn: Typewriter: Sago flour salt: Furniture: Tobacco: Personal effects; Rubber soles and heels; Glucose etc.

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CITY FATHERS' PROTEST AGAINST EXORBITANT CLOTH PRICES

Immediate Governmental Action Urged: Law Committee To Discuss Matter

BOMBAY, Thursday: The exorbitant price of cloth prevailing in city markets was the subject of a debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation today. A resolution moved by Mr. Dinkar Desai urged the Central and the Provincial Governments to take immediate action for reducing the prices of different varieties of cloth to reasonable levels, so as to bring them within the reach of the common man.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor, presided.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Dinkar Desai said that as a result of high prices, the common man had to undergo great hardship.

He pointed out that in 1948 individual textile mills in the country had made enormous profits, ranging from 100 to 400 per cent above those in 1947.

ENORMOUS PROFITS

Quoting figures as revealed by the Industrial Tribunal Mr. Desai said that the gross profits made by the Bombay textile industry as a whole in 1948 were estimated at over Rs. 20 crores as against Rs. 7 crores during the previous year.

Refuting the argument that underproduction was responsible for high prices, Mr. Desai said that cotton textile production was considerably higher in 1948 than during the preceeding year. It had gone up from 3,816 million yards to 4,338 million yards thus registering an increase of 14 per cent. Similarly yarn production had risen from 1315 million pounds to 1,442 million pounds, showing an increase of ten per cent.

Mr. Desai alleged that it was the greed of the millowner and the merchant, coupled with the reactionary policies of the Government that was responsible for the present artificial cloth famine. He warned that mere control and rationing would not solve the problem, unless and until the rationed articles were made available at reasonable prices. He said that at present the controlled price of cloth itself was abnormally high, almost reaching the level of black-market prices. This, according to him, was the greatest tragedy of the situation.

Mr. Rohit Dave feared that higher prices would bring about depression giving rise to unemployment resulting in further impoverishment of the people. Such a catastrophe was to be avoided at any cost.

Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kader (Congress) moved an amendment that the resolution be referred to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. The question was not a civic one, and it was not desirable to waste Corporation's precious time over it.

BUNGLING BY GOVERNMENT

Mr. Naushir Bharucha said that the present "unfortunate" position was due to the mismanagement and bungling of the control and rationing by the Government. He could not agree with the previous speaker that the question was not a civic one. "In discussing this problem, we are doing nothing more than discharging our duty towards the public by drawing Government's attention to a legitimate grievance", contended Mr. Bharucha.

Mrs. Sulochana Mody wanted to know whether, if the present Government was replaced by a Socialist one, it would be able to bring down the price of cloth. She advised that both labour and capital should co-operate with Government in finding out ways and means to bring down the price of cloth instead of apportioning blame to each other.

The amendment when put to the vote was carried by a large majority, and was later passed as a substantive resolution.

Earlier, Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan moved a resolution requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of making suitable arrangements for shooting films of the Vaitarna-Tansa Works at different stages. This he said, was necessary with a view to keeping a pictorial record of the works. The resolution was carried.

POONA SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE BLIND

Appeal For Funds

The Poona School and Home for the Blind which has been looking after and educating blind boys for the last twelve years has shifted the Home from Somwar Peth, Poona City, to Koregaon Park, where a new building is being constructed. The estimated cost of the building is two lacs and fifty thousand rupees towards which donations to the extent of one lac and seventy five thousand rupees have already been received. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been promised, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,000, for which an earnest appeal is made to the public. Donations, however small, will be most gratefully received. Cheques may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the Poona School and Home for the Blind C|o Messrs. Homi Mehta and Sons, Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Impersonation Alleged

EXPLOITS TOLD IN COURT

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Details of the daring exploits of two men, Mervyn William Mansan and Norbert Peter Lobo, who impersonated, the first as an Inspector of Police, General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., and the other as an official of the Home Department and are alleged to have attempted to extort Rs. 4,000 from a person in the headquarters of the Bombay C.I.D., itself yesterday, came to light in the court of Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, today.

Producing the arrested men in Court, the A.C.B., police stated that the accused approached the complainant in the middle of April last and told him that they were inquiring into his private affairs, as it had come to their notice that he was a bigamist. It was alleged that that accused one was an Inspector of the General Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., and accused two an official of the Home Department of the Bombay Government.

The accused are alleged to have told the complainant when he produced papers to show that he was a divorcee, that the papers were not in order and they would proceed against him, if he did not pay them Rs. 5,000 as hush money.

An appointment was made for yesterday, and the complainant came to police headquarters. Accused two who was waiting for him took him inside and he met accused one who was sitting in the chair of an Inspector now on leave.

Discussions about the payment of the hush money continued, and the complainant beat down the bid to Rs. 4,000 and asked the accused to come to the Ritz Hotel later to collect the money.

He informed the A.C.B., who surrounded the hotel in various disguises and arrested accused one, when accepting the marked Rs. 4,000. It was alleged that a "Crime Report" showing the case as closed was found on his person.

Norbert Lobo was arrested as he was coming out of the Esplanade Court where his presence was required on some other business. The police alleged that a search of his person yielded a letter purporting to be from the complainant's first wife.

Both the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

The trapping was done by Supdt. Bashiruddin and other officers of the A.C.B.

Illicit Liquor Seized

Illicit liquor worth Rs. 553 and articles for manufacturing liquor were seized by the Bombay Police when they raided a room at 11th Lane Kamathipura yesterday. V. Jaitanie, Charlie Barnard and Bhagwan Narayan who were found in the room attending the working still were taken into custody. They were produced before the Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court today and allowed bail pending further investigation.

NEW U. K. TRADE COMMISSIONER AT BOMBAY

The Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India announces that Mr. F. B. Arnold, has been appointed United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Bombay in succession to Mr. John Stoodley, who has left to take up an appointment out of India.

Mr. Arnold, who assumed duty on April 26, has been transferred from Calcutta, to which post he was appointed as Trade Commissoner in December, 1947. He officiated as Trade Commissioner in Colombo during part of the year 1948.

Before entering the Trade Commissioner Service, Mr. Arnold was a member of the Indian Civil Service in Burma, where he had extensive experience in the Finance and Commerce Departments. He was Secretary of the Reconstruction Department from 1942 to 1945, and thereafter was Secretary of the Commerce Department until he left Burma in 1947.

PROMOTING CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Comprehensive Scheme Of Scholarships

To extend educational facilities available in India to certain Asian and African countries and to foster cordiality and cultural understanding with them, the Government of India propose to award every year 40 scholarships to non-Indian students and 30 to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHOLARSHIPS

The following will be the distribution of scholarships among students from the different countries:—

Forty scholarships to non-Indian students:

Indonesia 3; China 5; Nepal 3; Afghanistan 2; Iran 2; Egypt 3 (on exchange basis only); South Africa (African students) 1; British East Africa (i.e. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar students); Malaya 2; Burma 2; Ethiopia (Abyssinia) 2; Ceylon 2; Siam 2; Bhutan 1; Philippines 1; Indo-China 2; Tibet 1; Turkey 1; Portuguese Colonial Africa (African students) 1.

Thirty scholarships to students of Indian origin domiciled abroad:

South Africa 4; British East Africa 3; Ceylon 4; Malaya 4; Burma 4; Mauritius 3; Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana 4; Fiji Islands 3; Siam 1.

Scholarships will be awarded for studies in arts and humanity, sciences, agriculture, medicine, technology, education and law. Preference will be given to students desiring to take up post-graduate courses, but a certain number of students from countries where educational facilities are not so developed will be admitted to undergraduate courses also. The scholarships will be tenable for the period necessary for each student to complete the approved course of study. The average duration of an award will be three years but it may extend up to four years according to the mature of the selected course of study and the previous background of the student. All these scholarships will form one pool and in case any country is unable to send the allotted number of scholars, the extra scholarships will be distributed to other participating countries.

STIPEND

During his stay in India, each scholar will be given a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem, exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination fees which will be paid by the Government of India direct to the institutions concerned. The cost of passage either way and the railway charges incurred in India will have to be met by the students themselves on their sponsoring authorities in the countries of their domicile.

Adequate arrangements will be made to look after the welfare of the scholars and to ensure that they get every opportunity to know and understand the people of India and their culture. They will be encouraged to travel and see places of interest.

Representatives of the Government of India in the countries concerned have been requested to invite applications in the prescribed form and forward them to the Ministry of External Affairs not later than May 15.

Students who are already studying in India and who are not in receipt of any other scholarship or financial assistance, are also eligible for these scholarships. Such of them as are interested in these scholarships may obtain copies of the prescribed form from the Ministry of Education and send them duly filled in, immediately to the Government of India's representatives in the countries of their domicile for preliminary selection and transmission to the Ministry of External Affairs by the appointed date.

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If you want a career you must 'Know How'. It's no use wasting the best years of your life trying..... Get on to the job straightway: If you are clear in the head and clever with your hands there is a career for you before you are eighteen. Here you will learn the latest in aeronautics. The best training you could get abroad is now available at home. Terms and conditions of recruitment, training and service will be published shortly.

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AGE: 15 TO 17½ YEARS
QUALIFICATION: MATRICULATION AC.17

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EDWARD ARNOLD

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Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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LAUREL & HARDY in "SONS OF THE DESERT"
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"PARDON US"
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JULIA
WILL CONTINUE TO
MISBEHAVE
AT THE
METRO
FOR A
2nd WEEK
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
SUNDAY MORN. AT 10

CHOUBEJI
is Entertaining BOMBAY to its
HEARTS CONTENTS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30.
MAJESTIC
Booking: 10 to 11-30 & 5 to 6
CAPITOL
Booking 9-30 to 1 & 2 to 7 p.m.
SURYA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
RADHESHYAM
(VILE PARLE)
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30

From TO-DAY!
CITY-LIGHT
.... MATUNGA (B.B.) ....
Daily: 1, 3-45, 6-45 & 9-30 P.M.
NEW THEATRE'S
ANJANGARH
Sundanda, Rama Nehru, Bipin
Next Change MELA

From NEXT FRIDAY
WILL COME TO THE LIFE A BOOK OF POETRY—HIS POETRY PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE....
HAIL HIS RETURN
in
Muron's

OMAR KHAYYAM

Direction: MOHON SINHA
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CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 8 2005
Muslim: Rajjab 7 1368
Parsi: Adar 6 1318
Sunrise 6-8 a.m. Sunset 7-2 p.m.
Hightide 05-26, 18-44 Lowtide 00-24, 11-36

To-day's Engagements

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3 P.M. (B.T.).

BOMBAY ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION: Farewell address to Mr. M. S. Noronha, Retiring Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at 3-30 p.m., Small Causes Court Building.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION: Sind Scouters in Bombay will meet at 6 p.m. at K. J. Khilnani High School, Dadar, B.B. and C.I. Rly.

COTTON TEXTILES' SOCIAL CLUB: Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya will give a talk at 5 p.m. in the Club Hall, Sudama House, Ballard Estate.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS UNION: Public meeting of private drivers at 9 p.m. at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga (G.I.P.).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Public lecture by Mr. G. Edwards Clark, Public Affairs Officer, U.S.I.S. on "Our Shrinking World" at the Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, at 6-30 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Study class on "Prayer Kills Self-Reliance" at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain.

PARISTAN PICTURES: Muhurat ceremony of "Beewee" at Famous Cine Laboratories, Mahalaxmi at 3 p.m.

T.W.A. OFFERS ROUND-THE-WORLD TRIP

BOMBAY, Thursday: T. W. A. announced today that they had arranged a complete round-the-world trip through nine different routings for businessmen and tourists for a fare of Rs. 5,622 As. 12. The tickets are effective for a year and travellers are allowed to carry 80 lbs. luggage and can spend as much time as they likes at any place.

Radio

BOMBAY, Friday, May 6.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Usha Patvardhan (Vocal) 7-45 Jagdish Shaligram (Dilruba) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Laxmikantabai (Vocal) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Laxmikantabai (Vocal) (H. C. Varma) 1-0 News (G) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Beethoven Overture Coriolan (Concert Orchestra of Amsterdam) Conducted by William Mencelberg.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m (9,550 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Rama Hari Haran (Vocal) 5-15 Jagdish Shaligram (Dilruba) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Shankar Rao Vyas (Vocal) 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Vocal) 7-45 Wakhta Ke rag 8-0 Rama Hari Haran (Vocal) 8-15 News (G) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 Instrumental Music 10-0 Rise Stevens: Mezzo Soprano With Orchestra and Chorus 10-15 Ken Macs Band Programme of popular dance music.

VARIATIONS.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-45 a.m. News (E) 8-0 Shankarrao Vyas (Vocal) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Vishwanath Jadhav (Vocal)

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

12-50 p.m. News (M) 1-0 Usha Patvardhan (Vocal) 1-10 Geet Se Khayal Tak 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Women's Programme.

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

5-30 p.m. Yeshwantrai Purohit (Vocal) 6-0 Vishvanath Jadhav (Vocal) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (E) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Vishwanath Jadhav (Vocal) 8-30 Talk in Marathi 8-45 Usha Patvarghan (Vocal) 9-0 Shankar Rao Vyas (Vocal) 9-40 Anything goes 9-45 For the Universities Talk in English 10-0 "Sarak Ke Kinare" Feature in Hindustani by Krishan Chander: Production A. G. Faruqi 10-30 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Vocal).

BARODA: AHMEDABAD, Friday, May, 6.

250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Hindustani Songs 8-30 Bhailal Barot (Flute) 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Instrumental Duet Played on Trumpet and Clarionet 6-25 Champaklal Veragiwala (Geeton) 6-35 Gramjano Mate (From Baroda) 6-55 Music (From Ahmedabad) 7-0 Music 7-15 Topic of the Day 7-25 Musical Interlude 7-30 Mohammad Arif Kanchawala 7-30 Topical Item (From Ahmedabad) 7-45 Krishnarao Jadhav (Vocal).

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

8-0 p.m. Omkarnath Thakur (Vocal) 8-10 Local Announcements 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme Played from Delhi 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Sailan 9-30 Champaklal Veragiwala (Geeton) 9-45 Bhailal Barot (Flute) 10-0 Krishnarao L. Jadhav.

I. N. T. U. C. Session On Air

At 6-30 p.m. today, the All-India Radio, Bombay will relay the proceedings from Indore of the Indian National Trade Union Congress session which is being inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. This will be radiated on BOMBAY 'A' & 'B' and also by the Baroda and Nagpur stations.

A radio report based on the actuality recordings of speeches made on the occasion will be broadcast on Saturday, 7th May, at 10 p.m. on 353 and 61.48 metres.

Ninety Years Old, Still Interested In Education

BOMBAY WOMAN BEQUEATHS BUILDING TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, THURSDAY.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS BEFORE SHE DIED, AN AILING OLD LADY OF NINETY, DREW A WILL AND BEQUEATHED A BUILDING SHE OWNED, TO THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOL'S COMMITTEE, ALONG WITH THE MONEYS STANDING TO HER CREDIT, AT THE TIME OF HER DEMISE.

By virtue of the will, the Schools Committee becomes the owner of Rane Building, opposite the Central Cinema, in Girgaum. In terms of cash benefit, the bequest means a net profit of Rs. 3,663 per year.

The Municipal Commissioner has intimated to the Municipal Councillors, facts pertaining to the bequest, in order that the Corporation may consider the acceptance of the offer, as the Schools' Committee, the legatee, cannot constitutionally accept such gifts and donations.

The old lady Bai Bhimabai Hirooji Rane, has specifically stated that the gift must be utilised by the Schools' Committee for the spread of primary education in the city.

As no executor has been appointed in the will, its acceptance will involve the obtaining of a Probate or Letters of Administration.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS

The registrar of the Bombay University notifies that the result of the Entrance Examination held in March, 1949, will be declared at 12 noon on Saturday, May 7.

FINAL L.M.P. RESULTS

The following are the successful candidates in the Final L.M.P. Examination held in April 1949.

1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88.

No. 83 stands first in order of merit. Percentages of passing is 66.2.

Prize For Best Marathi Book

The Dadobha Pandurang Prize of the value of Rs. 300 is annually awarded by the Bombay University on the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed for this purpose. The prize for the year 1948, is withheld on account of the non-receipt of suitable books, it is understood.

Free Movement Of Foodgrains Between Bombay And Baroda

The Government of Bombay has issued two notifications amending the relevant Bombay and Baroda Government Orders in such a way as to allow movement of the main cereal foodgrains between these two units without a permit. The notifications, however, do not affect the control on movement resulting from any other existing Orders, for instance, the prohibition on inter-district or inter-village movement, which exists in the Province, in the other integrated States and in parts of Baroda State also.

The notifications have been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of May 5, 1949.

Regional Language For Official Replies

The Government of Bombay has directed that the regional language should invariably be used in offices at the district level in giving replies to communications received from the public, whether in English or the regional language. Where there is more than one regional language officially recognised by the Government in the area from which the communication is recived, the reply should be given in the regional language in which the communication is made; otherwise the reply should be given in English.

Guest Disappears With Host's Gold And Clothes

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A man who walked away with Rs. 10,000 worth of clothes and ornaments of his host, is wanted by the Bombay Police.

It is stated by the Dadar Police that Dharmsi Maharsingh was putting up at the place of G. K. Tiberwalla at the Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar as a guest for some time. Yesterday to his surprise, Tiberwalla found that his guest had suddenly disappeared. After making further inquiries, he discovered that his clothes ornaments and cash to the tune of Rs. 10,693 had vanished along with his guest.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, May 5. (API)—The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 0830 hrs. I.S.T. on 5th May 1949:—

Ahmedabad 104 79 0 0 miuus 0.1, Baroda 103 80 0 0 0, Belgaum 94 66 0 1.5 mius 0.3, Bhopal 102 79 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 91 80 0 0 0, Calcutta 83 77 0.2 6.5 plus 4.0, Delhi 105 81 0 0 minus 0.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 105 80 0 0.4 minus 0.8, Kodaikanal 70 57 0 0.3 minus 2.1, Kolhapur 99 69 0 0.5, Lahore 108 74 0 0 minus 0.6, Lucknow 102 81 0 0 minus 0.3, Madras 102 84 0 0.9 plus 0.3, Mahabaleshwar 84 65 0 0 minus 1.3, Nagpur 109 77 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Peshawar 102 70 0 0.2 minus 1.8, Poona 98 69 0 0 minus 0.6, Rajkot 108 77 0 0 minus 0.1, Sholapur 107 77 0 0 minus 0.6, Simla 77 62 0 2.1 plus 0.1, Surat 94 80 0 0 0.

MANUFACTURE OF ASAVAS

Indian Druggists' Grievances

A meeting of the manufacturers of Indian Pharmaceuticals and dealers was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Nanasaheb Puranik, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Governing Director, Dhootpapeshwar Panwel Ltd., to consider Government regulation and control of the manufacture and sale of 'asavas', 'arishtas', etc., in the office of the Chamber. Many manufacturers and dealers of Indian products attended the meeting. It was resolved to send a representation through the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce requesting the Government to suitably amend the regulations and rules to remove the difficulties that have arisen. A detailed memorandum was prepared in this connection.

N. H. TATA ABSOLVES GOVERNMENT

But Says Export Duty On Cloth Is Heavy

BOMBAY, Thursday: "It will be unfair to criticise Government or lay blame on any one party for the state of affairs now prevailing in the textile industry", said Mr. N. H. Tata in the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Tata Mills, Ltd., today. "But, it looks as if Government is conducting experiments by trial and error methods with a view to finding an efficient method for the control and distribution of cloth".

Mr. Tata wished Government success in their efforts and hoped that at some stage they would succeed in enforcing controls thus bringing muchneeded relief to the public.

Mr. Tata added: "Meanwhile, it is painful to notice the amount of dislocation caused in the industry by frequent changes in Government policy of control and distribution. Apart from causing an atmosphere of instability, it must tell on the efficiency and the productivity of the industry. The export duty on cloth is heavy, and if this continues for long, I am afraid, we shall lose some of the foreign markets which India was able to capture during the war years".

GOVERNMENT OPENS SIX CLOTH SHOPS

Government has decided to open with effect from 6th May, 1949, five more Government Cloth Shops (in addition to the 7 shops already opened) for sale of (i) fents, seconds and rejected cloth except dhoties and sarees among them (ii) chaddars, towels, bed-tickings, blankets and canvas and (iii) ration cloth which is returned by ration cloth dealers:—

The following are the Government Cloth Shop Nos., Wards, Government Grain Shop Nos. and Localities:—

VIII—C—76—Dr. Viegas Street; IX—B—65—Narayan Dhuru Street, Nagdevi; X—D—55—Gamdevi, Opp. Victoria Mills; XI—E(East)—23—Junction of Victoria Garden Road and Sussex Road, Byculla and XII—G(North)—82—Bhavani Shanker Road, Dadar.

INSURANCE POLICIES LOST DURING RIOTS

Remission Of Stamp Duty

The Government of Bombay will remit, up to June 30, 1949 in the whole of the Province, including the merged and integrated areas the stamp duties chargeable on letters of indemnity under Article 5 (C) and on indemnity bonds under Article 34 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, executed by persons for obtaining duplicate copies of such policies of insurance as have been destroyed or damaged in the disturbances which took place following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

Milkman Relieved Of Cash

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two unknown persons who posed as C.I.D. men and relieved a milman of Rs. 150 yesterday are still absconding.

It is stated that a milkman was approached by two men last night at the Parekh Street and was told that he was wanted by the police. They put the milkman in a hack victoria and drove him towards the Police Station at Byculla. On the way, they made him part with Rs. 150 and vanished in dark. The milkman lodged a complaint with the Police.

Rehabilitation Department

The name of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department of the Government of Bombay has been changed to Rehabilitation Department and the designation of the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation to Director of Rehabilitation. All communications intended for this Department and the Director should be addressed accordingly.

Co-operative Societies Act Amendment

After receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 5, 1949.

REGAL

Air-cooled & Comfortable
Daily: at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

EVERYTHING POINTS TO "The Accused"
A Paramount Picture
with WENDELL COREY - SAM JAFFE - DOUGLAS DICK
Directed by WILLIAM DIETERLE

LORETTA YOUNG - ROBERT CUMMINGS
in HAL WALLIS' production
"The Accused"

Special Added attraction (2 Reels)
"END OF AN EMPIRE?"

Sunday Morning at 10 A.M.
"DEAR RUTH"
Starring:: JOAN CAULFIELD, WILLIAM HOLDEN

THE MESSAGE OF MAHATMA GANDHI
THE IDEALS OF NEHRU
THE INSPIRATION OF PATEL

HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE MAKING OF THIS GREAT FILM WHICH WILL AWAKE THE NATION FROM ITS SLUMBER!

Starring: NARGIS, KARAN DEWAN, KULDIP, PRATIMADEVI, GULAB, RANDHIR, BALAKRAM, URVASHI and OM PRAKASH
Direction M. L. ANAND, Music: SHYAM SUNDER
Dialogues & Songs RAJENDRA KRISHEN
TODAY AT FIVE TEATRES

EXCELSIOR
For one week only.
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Ad. Booking 9-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 7 p.m.

MINERVA
Daily 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
Ad. Booking 10 to 12 Noon.

RIVOLI & JAI HIND
Daily 1, 3-30, 6-30, 9-45 p.m.
Plans Open 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Rates. Rs. 2-10, 2-4, 1-5, As. 10-6, 5.

KISMET
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30 Sun. 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking 4 to 9-30 p.m.
Rates. Rs. 1-5, 1-1, As. 10-6, 5.

From: FRIDAY, 13th at BANDRA TALKIES.

GRAND GALA OPENING FRIDAY NEXT
Standard Pictures Corporation Musical Extravaganza
M. HAVEVALA Production

Story-Songs, Dialogues SANTOSHI
Music C. RAMCHANDRA

ROSHNI

REHANA, MUMTAZALI, Late V. H. DESAI
FROM FRIDAY 13th at TWO THEATRES

NOVELTY
A Central Film Dis. Release
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, & 9-30
Booking from Mon. 9th 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

NEPTUNE (BANDRA)
Daily: 1, 3-45, 6-45 & 9-45
Booking from Mon. 9th 3 to 9 p.m.

Gemini's
CHANDRA LEKHA
in HINDI
Now Showing at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY

RELEASING ON 20TH AT AHMEDABAD
ALSO RELEASING SHORTLY AT BARODA
SHOWING TO PACKED HOUSES IN MANY CENTRES ALL OVER INDIA.

FILMS TO SEE THIS WEEK

"CARDINAL RICHELIEU"

At The Strand

"Cardinal Richelieu" one of the greatest hits of the past, is revived at the Strand. The film produced by Darryl F. Zanuck has George Arliss in the starring role.

Based on the famous play by Sir Edward Bulwer-Lyton, Cameron Rogers and Maude Howell's screen play shows us the human side of the prelate who stood behind the throne of France.

The story opens with the feudal lords plotting against Richeleiu because he has persuaded the weak ruler, Louis XIII, to issue a decree confiscating their lands. Their leader Baradas, the Queen Mother Marie and Louis' wife, Queen Anne, poison the King's mind against Richeleiu and he is about to sign the Cardinal's dismissal when the latter slyly appears and frustrates the plan.

A charming love story is provided by Lenore, Richeleun's beloved little ward, and Andre de Pons, a fiery young conspirator against the Cardinal, whom Richelieu wins over and marries to the girl to outfox the profligate King's scheme to make her one of his courtesans.

When the sly Baradas convinces the impulsive youth that Richelieu had tricked him into the marriage for the King's convenience, Andre agrees to kill the Cardinal. Andre goes to do the deed, but Richelieu again wins him over and feigns death when Baradas' men break in.

While Barades rushes to bring the news to the King, Richelieu learns that Queen Marie and Queen Anne are on their way to Spain with a secret treaty which will put Marie's weak son, Prince Gaston on the throne. He overtakes them at an inn, gets the treaty and rides back post-haste to expose the conspirators and win back his place in the heart and the court of Louis XIII.

The direction of Rowland V. Lee is powerful and spirited throughout. Maureen O'Sullivan is charming as Lenore and Cesar Romero scores as Andre. Edward Arnold gives his best performance as the weak King. Francis Lister and Douglas Dumbrille are both excellent as the ambitious Prince Gaston and the sly Baradas and the breathtaking sets created by Richard Day and the glorious costumes designed by Omar Kiam for this 20th Century-Fox release, conspire to reproduce a perfect picture of feudal France.

Between Rome, Italy and Hollywood California, there once travelled a small wooden box, the contents of which were insured for £1,000. The box contained a gold cloth cape, especially made by a firm of ecclesiastical vestment makers. Its destination was the 20th Century-Fox Studios. The garment is an exact replica of a ceremonial cloak worn by the Cardinal. It was Darryl F. Zanuck's determination to maintain the strictest accuracy in every detail of his spectacular production that made him decide to send to the Eternal City to have the costly robe made by Italian artisans. Arliss wears the handsome piece of work in the final scene in the film.

Use Of Urdu In Delhi Municipal Documents

DELHI (UPA): The use of Urdu in municipal documents is being discouraged here, and the President of the Delhi Municipality has asked officers and clerks to learn Hindi.

A new Hindi printing press has been purchased by the municipality. Road signs in both Delhi and New Delhi are now lettered in English and Hindi.

"THE ACCUSED"

At The Regal

Paramount's new Hal Wallis film "The Accused," co-starring Academy Award winner Loretta Young and popular Robert Cummings, "The Accused" is not only another feather in Miss Young's Oscar-bedecked cap, but is also another triumph for producer Wallis, whose recent thriller, "Sorry, Wrong Number", rang the bell everywhere it played. A master hand at fashioning the suspense type of film, Wallis clicks again with this absorbing drama of a professor of psychology who finds herself the quarry in a relentless woman-hunt.

Miss Young gives a magnificent performance, first, as the inhibited teacher who is driven to murder by elemental passions too long ignored; then, as the glamorous, charming woman of the world she becomes in order to escape detection. As the latter she wins the love of the two men who have spearheaded the hunt—Cummings, who plays a lawyer and guardian of the victim, Wendell Corey, as a police lieutenant, whom even love cannot sidetrack from duty.

With the hunt closing in on her, Miss Young's tension—and the audience's—reaches terrific proportions. Cummings, when he realizes she is "The Accused," talks here into marrying him and leaving town, but Corey has them brought to his office, where, in a highly dramatic and emotion-charged scene, Loretta loses her last vestige of self-control. What happens when Cummings takes her case, adds even more drama and excitement to a picture already amply provided with those desirable entertainment ingredients.

"The Accused," which features, in addition to Corey, Sam Jaffe and Douglas Dick, was directed by William Dieterle.

WHAT'S WHERE in Bombay

REGAL:

"THE ACCUSED" starring Loretta Young, Robert Cummings.

STRAND:

"CARDINAL RICHELIEU" starring George Arliss, Maureen O'Sullivan, Cesar Romero, Edward Arnold.

METRO:

"JULIA MISBEHAVES" starring Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Elizabeth Taylor, and Peter Lawford.

NEW EMPIRE:

"THE GALLANT BLADE" starring Larry Parks, Marguerite Chapman.

SUNDAY Morning at 10 a.m.: Double Programme, Laurel and Hardy in "SONS OF THE DESERT" and "PARDON US."

PARADISE:

"FOREVER AMBER," starring Linda Darnell, and Cornel Wilde.

BANDRA TALKIES:

From May 6 to 9: "THREE DARING DAUGHTERS" starring Jeanette MacDonald and Jose Iturbi.

From May 10 to 12: "MIGH BARBAREE" starring Van Johnson and June Allyson.

LIBERTY:

"HISTORY IS MADE AT NIGHT" starring Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur.

"JULIA MISBEHAVES"

At the Metro

"Julia Misbehaves" featuring Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Elizabeth Taylor and Peter Lawford is held over for a second week from Friday May 6th. It is one of the year's most maddest and merriest commedies that sparkles with wonderful entertainment. Everybody will rave when they see Greer Garson wearing tights, taking a bubble-bath, flirting, teasing and in general capturing everyone's heart with the greatest of ease—including Walter Pidgeon's who loves it all.

ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Yavar Jung's Plea

HYDERABAD, May 4, (API): Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University, said today that whatever the fate of English as the medium of instruction in the Universities, it must remain at least as a compulsory second language if advanced studies were not to suffer.

In a broadcast over the Hyderabad radio, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung said that until Hindustani or Hindi or the regional languages develcped sufficient richness and vocabulary, professional studies, specially in highly technical subjects like engineering and medicine, should be conducted through the medium of English.

He said that Hindustani with Persian and Devanagari scripts would replace Urdu as medium of instruction in the Osmania University from June this year. As a first step, he added, the teaching staff of the University had been asked to learn Devanagari script with which most of them were so far unacquainted.

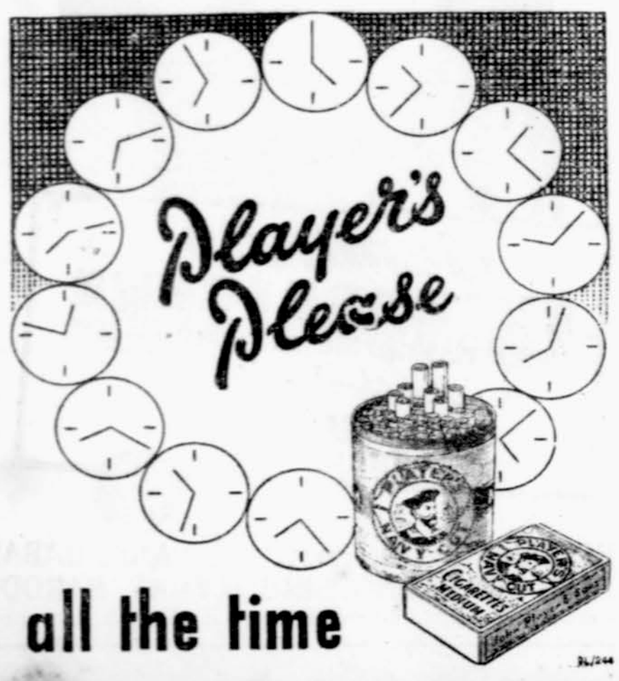
DEPRESSED CLASSES CONGRESS

HYDERABAD, May 5 (UPI): The merger of the Hyderabad State Depressed Classes Congress with the All-India Depressed Classes League has been effected by the efforts of the Secretary of the League, Dr. T. Jayyar Dass, who is on a visit to the State.

Addressing a meeting of the Harijans last evening, Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, gave his blessings to the merger and assured his support and co-operation.

It is now disclosed that the Communists who have gone underground in Hyderabad celebrated the "May Day" by sticking posters on the city walls. The posters demanded that the military should quit Nalgonda.

NEW DELHI, May 5 (A.P.I.): Formal recognition has been granted to the All India Telegraph Line Staff Union by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphy. Diwan Chaman Lal is the President of the Union.



'GALLANT BLADE'

At The New Empire

Columbia's "The Gallant Blade," co-starring Larry Parks and Marguerite Chapman and having the added asset of Cinecolor, is a vastly entertaining movie.

As the world's greatest swordsman and boldest lover in 17th Century France, an age which boasted of its great fighters and ardent wooers, Parks carves a path with sword and dagger through dark intrigue to glory and love!

The action, and there's plenty of it, takes place during the stirring days when France, having just fought a war to the point of exhaustion, is being manoeuvred into another struggle. So her greatest soldier, George Macready, speeds to Paris to plead for peace, accompanied by his devoted comrade-in-arms, Parks. Victor Jory, prime minister, sends his henchmen to asssassinate Macready before he can reach the Queen.

Parks, utilizing his magnificent swordsmanship, fights off the initial attack and escapes from Paris to get aid for Macready. He is aided by His Chapman, Jory's one-time agent. There follows a series of clashes between the opposing forces including ambuscade, a mass assault on a fortress to liberate the imprisoned Macready, and the final, climatic duel between Jory and Parks which has been unequalled for sheer ferocity in any screen combat we've seen.

Screenplay by Walter Ferris and Morton Grant was directed by Henry Levin with a feeling for cloak-and-sword drama. Irving Starr's production is full of colourful pageantry.

MOUNTING 'RED' ACTIVITY IN NALGONDA

Hyderabad Government To Open 20 More Police Outposts As Countermeasure

HYDERABAD, May 5. (API)—Communist activity has flared up in Bhongir, in Huzurnagar Taluka of Nalgonda District, and also on the borders of the Krishna river, according to advices received here.

A band of 200 Communists raided a village in Huzurnagar Taluka on April 28 and looted property worth Rs. 10,000.

Janaka Radha Reddy, a villager, who was exhorting villagers to have no truck with the Communists, was killed by them, along with his son, while returning from his field on the night of April 24. Venkat Narsima Reddy and Padma Reddy, two Communist leaders, are stated to have been responsible for their murders.

Another murder was committed by Communists a couple of days ago in Marmiryalguda Taluka of Nalgonda District.

To counter mounting Communist activity in the District, the Government of Hyderabad are planning to open 20 more civil centres (police outposts) after the arrival of Special armed Constabulary from the United Provinces.

Fiftyone civil centres were opened last month, in addition to one army brigade operating in the area.

These anti-Communist measures are considered necessary as the Communist activity is expected to increase with the setting in of rains next month.

As the terrain of Nalgonda is hilly and is largely under-developed, the Communists still find it a safe sanctuary and many wanted Communists are hiding in the hills and forests.

LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED

The strike of about 500 workers in the Praga Tools Corporation, an industrial undertaking in Hyderabad, took a new turn today when the police arrested two persons—a worker of the Corporation and Mr. S. B. Giri, Vice-President of the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh.

The arrested persons are alleged to have made an attempt to demonstrate against the Corporation's "ultimatum" to dismiss the strikers from service if they did not resume work today.

The workers went on strike on March 22 demanding, among other things, reinstatement of their discharged colleagues.

BOMB THROWN ON POLICE H. Q.

AMRITSAR, May 5 (UPI): An Assistant Sub-Inspector of police and his wife were injured when a bomb was thrown late last night on the head quarters of the East Punjab additional police, near municipal gardens.

A sensation was created in the entire area and there was an "alarm signal" immediately but the culprit could not be traced.

The condition of the police officer's wife is stated to be precarious.

Wages Of Manganese Miners

NEW DELHI, May 4 (API): An increase in wages of colliery workers of manganese mines in the Central Provinces is expected to result following the discussions which Mr. Jaleshwar Prasad, the Chief Labour Commissioner, Government of India, had during his visit to the manganese mines.

The Labour Commissioner, it is learnt, urged the Chairman of the Manganese Mine Owners Association in Nagpur the necessity of increasing wages in manganese mines and bringing them to the level of those existing in the coalmines.

The Polish trade delegation, which has completed a trade pact with the Pakistan Government, left for Warsaw via London by air today.

FATALITIES ALONG RAILWAY TRACKS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The body of an unknown Hindu youth, aged about 24, was picked up early this morning on the railway tracks near Grant Road Station.

From a chit found on the body, the Railway Police believe the youth's name was Rajsekher Ganpatram Puranik and that he committed suicide.

Another fatality near the G.I.P. Parel Railway Station was reported, in which a youth was cut in two by a fast local early this morning.

Judgment In Morarka Case On May 12

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, stated today that the judgment in the One-Lakh-Bribery Case, in which Millionaire G.D. Morarka, and Corporator D. J. Shah, figure as the accused, would be delivered on May 12.

EXTENSION PLANS FOR MADRAS HARBOUR

MADRAS, May 4 (API): A two-stage southward extension of Madras harbour would make it handle one million tons of cargo over and above the present capacity of about 1-3/4 million tons. With this in view a blue print at an estimated cost of Rs. 4-1/2 crores has been finalised by the local port trust authorities.

Mr. N. P. Alexander, Chairman of the Madras Port Trust said in an interview today that the "necessity for the extension has been found urgent in view of the increased trade at the Madras Port since the war."

A 'Sadhu' Goes Underground

BALAASORE (Cuttack), May 4 (API).—A crowd of 5,000 including district officials, witnessed a "miracle" by a fifty-year-old Sadhu who remained underground for 12 hours.

Exactly at 8-30 last night, the Sadhu went into a pit of four-and-half feet square and four-and-half feet in deep, which was covered with corrugated tin sheets and plastered up with mud. When the pit was dug up at 8-30 this morning twelve hours Sadhu came smilingly.

Madhya Bharat Refugee Relief Work

INDORE, May 4 (API): Mr. Ramkrishna Dikshit, Finance Minister of the Madhya Bharat Government told the Legislative Council this morning that the Government had advanced thirteen and a half lakhs of rupees by way of loans to help the refugees to settle down.

He added that the Government had also started several relief schemes to rehabilitate the refugees.

Arms Find Near Kanpur

KANPUR, May 4 (API): Thirteen hundred stengun cartridges packed in a box were found near the canal bridge in Armapur estate, about four miles from here.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Taken Bribe

BOMBAY Thursday:

Mr. Naziralli, Preventive Officer, Customs' Department of the Government of India on duty at Princess Docks, was trapped by the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, in Bombay, yesterday.

It is alleged that the Government of India received information that certain Customs officials were in the habit of "demanding and accepting" illegal gratification from businessmen who wanted to smuggle cloth and other goods without permits from the port of Bombay to outside places.

Yesterday they made use of a decoy, who it was alleged, offered a bribe of Rs. 25 to the customs' official. It was stated that Nazir Alli accepted the amount, the object being to permit the decoy to smuggle cloth.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrade, ordered the issue of a warrant of arrest, bailable in the sum of Rs. 5,000 against the official.

Shankar Tukaram Ghadge who was also trapped yesterday in the same connection and against whom a warrant was issued yesterday, was arrested and produced in Court today.

The Magistrate ordered that the accused be released on bail.

Historical-Records Commission Meets

NEW DELHI, May 5 (UPI): How best to deal with the records of the states which have merged with the provinces or with bigger unions formed one of the most important items on the agenda of the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission which held its 14th meeting at the National Archives of India premises early this week.

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Tara Chand, Education Adviser to the Government of India, and was attended by distinguished archivists from all over India, including Diwan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar, Dr. K.K. Datta, Principal H. N. Sinha, Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Government of Bombay and Professor Mohammad Habib, University of Aligarh.

The Committee unanimously decided that these records should be inspected by the Director of Archives the Government of India and a report submitted by him to the Indian Historical Records Commission for its consideration.

Among other questions discussed by the Committee were those relating to import from abroad of microfilm copies of records and historical manuscripts of India interest. The Committee recommended that such copies should be exempted from the normal customs duties.

The Committee also passed a resolution recommending that all historical manuscripts and documents in the possession of archaeological museums at India and dating later than 1600 should be transformed to the national archives for custody. In another resolution of the Committee retterated its recommendations in respect of setting up central record offices by Provincial Governments.

No Integration With India

CEYLON CRITICISES PATTABHI'S VIEWS

COLOMBO:— (UPA): **The suggestion of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, that Ceylon should integrate with the Union of India, has been viewed with disfavour by all sections of the people of this country.**

T. B. Jayah, Minister of Labour and Social Services and a leader of the Muslim Community, said that he felt sure the Government of India did not share the views of the President of the Indian National Congress.

Burma, said Mr. Jayah, did not want to continue as Part and parcel of India. Pakistan was carved out only the other day. In these circumstances it was somewhat strange that Ceylon, which has had an independent existence for over 2,000 years, should be asked to integrate with India.

Mr. Pieter Keuneman, M.P., leader of the Communist Party in the House of Representatives, said that Dr. Sitaramayya's statement reflected the interests of the Indian capitalist class which dominated the Congress and the Indian Government.

Grown swollen headed, he said, as a result of huge war profits, the Indian capitalists desired to dominate South East Asia economically and otherwise and reenact the role of British imperialism in this region.

S. H. Moosajee, President of the Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon, said that Ceylon enjoyed Dominion Status and no Ceylonese would cherish the idea that Ceylon should become a province of India.

Mr. Rosslyn Koch, M.P., a leading member of the Burgher community, expressed strong opposition to Dr. Sitaramayya's suggestion.

N. M. JOSHI'S VIEW

N. M. Joshi, Indian labour leader, who was in Ceylon, said that it was not practical politics. It was not right for any Indan citizen to discuss such a suggestion unless it came from the Government of Ceylon with the consent of the people of Ceylon.

India being a larger and stronger country than Ceylon, its motive would always be suspected by Ceylonese. The people of India knew that such a suggestion would not be even thought of either by the Government or the people of Ceylon, he said. The Indian National Congress would not approve of the suggestion of Dr. Sitaramayya.

Acharya J. A. Kripalani, former President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of an address to the members of the House of Representatives, said that in India they had enough problems and they did not want to take the problems of Ceylon, also upon themselves. There was not one man in the Indian Cabinet who thought in terms of foreign domination, he said.

They were not going to meddle in the internal affairs of this country he added. Dr. Sitaramayya had thrown out a suggestion and the people in Ceylon should not get nervous about it, Kripalani concluded.

Indian Armed Forces Commissions

APPLICATIONS are invited from unmarried Indian nationals and Gurkha subjects of Nepal for admission to the Military Wing of the Armed Forces Academy and the initial Training Wing of the Royal Indian Air Force for the course commencing in January, 1950. The combined examination for entry to these courses, orginally due to take place on June 15, 16 and 17, 1949, will now be held on August 8 and 9, 1949 and the last date for the receipt of completed application forms in the Federal Public Service Commission's Office has been extended from 2nd April to 14th May, 1949. Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council House, Post Box No. 186, New Delhi or nearest Military Sub-Area H.Q/Recruiting Office.

AGE LIMITS:—Civilian candidates must have been born (i) NOT earlier than 2nd January, 1929 and NOT later than 1st January 1932 for the Army and (ii) NOT earlier than 2nd January, 1929 and NOT later than 1st July 1932 for the Royal Indian Air Force.

Personnel serving in the Army who wish to compete for admission to the Military Wing must have been born NOT earlier than 2nd January, 1926 and NOT later than 1st January 1932.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:—Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent Examination. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear for the Matriculation or equivalent Examination will be accepted provisionally and they will be required to furnish proof of having passed the Examination before the date of commencement of the Federal Public Service Commission Examination.

SELECTION:—Candidates who quality at the written Examination of the Federal Public Service Commission will be required to appear before the Services Selection Boards.

NOTE

1. FOR ARMY CANDIDATES

Applicants for admission to the 7th Course (Military Wing) whose results are NOT yet known are advised, if otherwise eligible, to submit their applications for appearing at this examination. If they are successful for the 7th course their applications will be cancelled.

2. FOR RIAF CANDIDATES.

Upto 70% of the candidates selected for admission to the Initial Training Wing of the Royal Indian Air Force will on successful completion of flying training be given permanent Commissions and the remainder 30%, short service Commissions in the G. D. (Pilots) Branch of the Royal Indian Air Force.

A C H

CHARGES AGAINST AMARNATH RELEASED BY BOARD

BURMAH-SHELL IN FINAL

Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament

BOMBAY, Thursday.

In the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament this evening the Burmah-Shell Sports Club gained the better of S. R. Mills from Akola by the odd goal in three. Burmah-Shell entered the final of the tournament and await the winners of the Bombay Amateurs and General Motors match.

S. R. Mills were rather unlucky losers and should have drawn this evening. Davjd and Moterian gave very good account of themselves in the attack. Kaderkhan also gave a brilliant display in deep defence.

For the Oilmen, Santeago, their goalie was brilliant under the bar and saved his side from defeat. Among the forwards Rego, Peter and Vaz impressed Santan gave a very good display as Pivot and his game was mainly responsible for scoring the winning goal.

The Oilmen were the first to open their account through Rego in the first half, but their lead was short lived when David scored for the S. R. Mills to give his side the equalizer.

And it was Santan, the Oilmen's centre half that scored his sides winning goal in the second half and thus Burmah-Shell won by the Odd goal in three.

Earlier, in the Summersgill Tournament, St. Francis Goans "B" beat Kohinoor Mills, by one goal to nil. Max D'Souza scored for the winners.

PAREL FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The following matches were played in the Indian Football League at Parel: at St. Xavier's Ground.

Globe S. C. "A" 7, (Jankidass 2, Bashir 2, Sohan Singh, Akhtar Hussain, Martin), A.S.I. XI. 0.

Greater Bombay Police 5 (Saxby 4, Misquetta) Riders Club 1. (Raja). Harwood League Fourth Division:— Tata Mills 3, Cosmopolitan Sports 0.

200 Meters Backstroke World Record Broken

U.S. OLYMPIC SWIMMER SETS NEW RECORDS

NEW HAVEN, (Connecticut), May 5. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Allen Stack, Yale University swimming star, who won the 100 meters backstroke event at last years' Olympic Games, broke three records including one world, during a time trial sanctioned by the Connecticut Amateur Athletic Union last night.

He covered 200 meters backstroke in two minutes 18.5 seconds to beat **by eight tenths of a second the world** and American records set by Adolph Kiefer in 1944 and swam on the cover 220 yards in two minutes 19.4 seconds an improvement of 3.6 seconds on Kiefer's American record established in 1941.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 5, (A.P.I.): In the only match played today in the urst round of First Division of the Calcutta Football League, Dalhousie beat Sporting Union by two goals to nil.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL
Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. General Motors (Protest Replay, Nadkarni Cup Semi-Finals).

St. Xaviers Ground, Parel

3-45 p.m. Rainbow "B" vs. Bombay Gas.

4-45 p.m. May & Maker vs. Elphinstone Mills.

5-45 p.m. Cultural League vs. Volkarts.

G. I. P. Rly. Grounds

4-30 p.m. Tata Mills vs. Dockyard "C".

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Calcutta "Purse" And Lucknow Interview Accelerates Action

DE MELLO'S OPEN CHALLENGE TO AMARNATH TO DISPROVE ALLEGATIONS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India at a specially convened Press Conference this evening announced the charges that led to the suspension of India's Test Captain Lala Amarnath—a decision that was taken at the Board's meeting held here on the 10th April last. This ended the career of one of the greatest all rounders the game has known for many years in our country.

Amarnath, who rocketed to fame in 1933, when he astounded the critics of the game with his dazzling century against Jardine's trundle Nichols and Clarke in the Test at Bombay and subsequently turned out to be a great all-rounder and was entrusted to lead the country against Australia last year and West Indies this year, had been charged with continued misbehaviour and indiscipline throughout the recent tour of the West Indies in our country.

Mr. A. S. DeMello, the President of the Board of Control, at the conference this evening narrated the various incidents that led the Board to take such a painful decision. Amarnath, it was alleged showed complete neglect of his duties and responsibilities as a captain, and failed from time to time to present himself at the venue of the Tests early enough to have his players indulge in a much needed and absolutely necessary organised net practice. Numerous similar incidents were cited by the President, which showed the complete unconcern of Amarnath of his duties to his team and the country.

Explaining in detail Mr. DeMello disclosed how Amarnath took the field in the Second Test against the West Indies physically being unfit to do so, deliberately avoiding a Medical examination that would have most certainly have kept him out of it, with the result he went on the field hiding from DeMello and others the severe injury to his foot, thus seriously handicapping his side and jeopardising the chances of success of the team.

It was further pointed out that Amarnath's Behaviour towards his players had been most objectionable and unwarranted.

The Board President went on to disclose how from time to time the Board had overlooked various incidents in which the principle offending party had been all along Amarnath, and this behaviour bringing into disgrace the Board and the country as well. The Board, said Mr. De Mello, had given Amarnath a long rope, but to no purpose at all. anti it was thought best to take steps.

Narrating what has come to be known the Umpire Naik incident in the Delhi Test, Mr. De Mello stated that during the course of play in the Test Amarnath showed positive disapproval of Umpire Naik turning down Amarnath's appeal while bowling against a West Indies batsman, and as a consequence of this he threw his hat at Naik at the end of the over. Umpire Naik in turn is reported to have thrown back the hat at Amarnath later in the same manner as it was thrown at him. This particular scene was witnessed by almost all the spectators, and particularly commented upon by some of the high official's military as well as civil who were at the time sitting with Mr. De Mello, who had to hang his head in shame such display of bad behaviour on the part of India's skipper and one of the umpires, Subsequently Naik was stood down from the remaining Tests as the captains failed to agree in their choice of Naik as one of the umpires. There being no other Panel umpires available, the Board had no option but to accept the Umpires Sub-Committee's decision to have non-panel umpires, a step that possibly robbed India of the unique distinction of winning a Test match due to the inefficiency of the sunstitute umpires.

Mr. De Mello, on an inquiry made admitted that some of the players who had made the trip under Amarnath to Australia, had complained of many incidents there, but the Board had not taken any action on that for obvious reasons.

AMARNATH INVADES RAILWAY COMPARTMENT—AND IS THROWN OUT

Bringing to light another "disgraceful" incident not generally known outside a small circle, Mr. De Mello stated how Amarnath on his way to Australia while travelling in a train in India forcibly entered a compartment reserved for some members of the Indian Constituent Assembly, one of whom was the son of the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. On his being told about the compartment being reserved, Amarnath is reported to have made known the fact of being India's captain, and insisted on travelling in the same compartment and refusing to get down although the Members of the Constituent Assembly pointed out to him that the compartment next to the one under question was absolutely empty. Subsequently Amarnath was thrown out bag and baggage, and brought into disgrace the fair name of Indian Cricket. The Constituent Assembly members later on wrote to the Dr. Subbarayon, threatening legal and criminal that they wished to take against Amarnath. On the personal intervention of Mr. De Mello, who was prepared to apologise and take the blame of all that had happened—just to keep the matter out of the Press and the Courts—the honourable members dropped the issue.

AMARNATH INSULTS DE MELLO

Mr. De Mello alleged that Amarnath had on more occasions than one insulted him when he approached Amarnath in his official capacity as the Board's President. There were witnesses to these incidents. In no other country would have Amarnath got away with that, and Mr. De Mello would have been quite justified in "sacking" him there and then, but in the interests of the country's fair name he did not pursue the matter any more, and as a matter of fact he even went to the length of wishing him good luck the next day

"BUYING SEN'S PLACE IN THE FIVE TESTS"

Coming to the more serious charges, De Mello revealed the fact of Amarnath having received a purse of Rs. 5,000 in Calcutta, collected by Mr. Pankaj Gupta, an official of the Bengal Cricket Association.

A letter addressed to Mr. De Mello that tells its own tale, was written by one of Bengal's oldest cricketers Mr. P. K. Mukerjee, who clearly states that this "gift" was nothing short of an equivalent to what can be termed "hush money" for including Bengal's wicket-keeper P. Sen in all the five Tests. It is stated that Amarnath went to the length of having the amount given to him before the Third Test, failing which Sen's name would not even be proposed for the Fourth Test.

Mr. De Mello in his narrating this said that Amarnath acted completely against the Rules. In addition to this Amarnath is stated to have received another purse at Ahmedabad without the permission of the Board.

"NATIONAL HERALD" INTERVIEW

Coming to the latest of the charges, that of the alleged interview that Amarnath is said to have given to the representative of the well-known Lucknow paper "National Herald", Mr. De Mello said that he had personally visited Lucknow in the matter and had been completely satisfied himself about the correctness of the interview that Amarnath granted running down the Board and the Selection Committee.

Amarnath, it will be remembered, issued a statement denying that he have given any interview, but the Editor of the said paper publicly called Amarnath a liar, and Amarnath could not clear himself after that.

BOARD HAD NO NEED TO HEAR AMARNATH BEFORE TAKING ACTION

Mr. De Mello further stated that in view of the fact that in almost all these incidents, the chief eye witnesses had been either members of the Board and highly respectable persons, whose bonafides could not be questioned, the Board at its meeting in Bombay on the 10th April last unanimously decided to the action that was taken.

Although, Mr. Pankaj Gupta, the Bengal representative raised initially the point that Amarnath should be given a hearing and a chance to defend himself, later on he himself joined in the unanimous vote in favour of the action against Amarnath. Mr. Gupta was completely satisfied at the meeting and admitted that the proof was enough for the Board to take action and every one present agreed that it was no use calling Amarnath's evidence.

Mr. De Mello regretted that such a step had to be taken, but he felt that Amarnath had driven the Board too far, and his continued misbehaviour and indiscipline, bringing into disgrace the name of Indian Cricket left no option to the Board but to take this action.

The two incidents, one of the purse at Calcutta and the "National Herald" interview, said Mr. De Mello accelerated the Board's decision, and once it was deemed fit to take the action, there was no point in delaying it any further, and the "National Herald" was the last straw.

DE MELLO THROWS AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO AMARNATH

Throwing an open challenge to Amarnath, Mr. De Mello stated that he would used his offices to see that Amarnath was re-instated, if he could disprove the acceptance of the purse at Calcutta and the falsehood of the "National Herald" interview. The later Amarnath could only achieve by instituting proceedings against the "National Herald" and proving his point.

The following are the letters and the correspondence that was sent to Amarnath, intimating him about the Board's decision, and other letters annexed thereto:—

LETTER TO AMARNATH (Dated 30th April '49).

Captain L. Amarnath,
Rajendra Gymkhana,
PATIALA,
Dear Sir,

We had informed you in our letter of 13th April of the Board's unanimous decision to suspend you from playing any representative Cricket for India and for any Province.

The above stated decision was made after the undersigned had made a statement to them on misbehaviour and indiscipline by you during the last Cricket Season culminating with your blatant interview to the "National Herald" in Lucknow which appeared in that paper on 3rd April, 1949.

The Board also decided that we should write and inform you of its decision and in doing so we shall endeavour to narrate seriatim hereunder details of such misconduct by you:

1. Your last minute decision not to captain and play for the States XI at Baroda against the West Indies thus commencing this Tour with an "incident" enabling the Press to assign motives to both you and the Baroda Cricket Association.
2. Your late arrival in Delhi before the 1st Test Match contrary to the request made to the Test Team by our Honorary Secretary, thus depriving India of organised net practice by our players.
3. Your request for additional bonus to the Test Team which was threateningly made to me during the Test Match in Delhi—stating that your request was made at the request of 'all' the players.
4. Your request for additional payment to you as "Captain" for out-of-pocket expenses in entertaining friends in your Delhi Hotel.
5. The Umpire Naik incident during the 1st Test Match at New Delhi. I had to hang my head down in shame because of your behaviour. Umpire Naik has submitted a written complaint which has not yet been dealt with by the Board.
6. Your last 'minute' decision not to captain the North Zone in the Zonal Tournament at Bombay which had been specially organised to select a Team for the 2nd Test Match at Bombay.
7. Your late arrival for watching the Zonal Tournament contrary to your promise to me at Delhi.
8. Your not informing me of the severe accident to your foot at Poona. You were definitely unfit to play in the 2nd Test Match.
9. Your demand for a further increase in the bonus of Test players in view of the fact that they are required to be at the Test Centre full two days before the match.
10. Your deliberate carelessness in not collecting your team for
    a) Progressive Group's reception presided by H.E. Governor of Bombay
    b) Party by H.E. the Governor of Bombay at Government House, Bombay
11. Your arrogant and rude behaviour to me in your room (No. 21 C.C.I.) when the team had collected to meet me at my request on the eve of the 2nd Test Match. Mr. Pankaj Gupta, Mr. B. Sarbadikary and at least eight members of the Test Team were present.
12. Your arrogant and rude language to me at lunch on the 1st day of the 2nd Test Match. Mr. Pankaj Gupta was present.
13. Your unintelligible "indisciplined" speech at the reception of the Bombay Cricket Association at C.C.I. Bombay remarking that "you will make an open exposure of many controversial matters in Indian Cricket."
14. Your visit to Ahmedabad after the 2nd Test Match where (though severely injured and unfit for play in Bombay) — you played in a match out of which, it is alleged, you derived monetary gain.
15. Your late arrival **once again** at Calcutta depriving our Test Team of organised net practice.
16. Your accepting a large purse in Calcutta without intimation to and permission of the Board. Mr. P. Gupta in reply to my enquiry at the Board Meeting stated that a sum of Rs. 5000/- was paid to you at Calcutta. (Please see letter from Mr. P. K. Mukerji attached hereto.) I had informed Mr. P. Sen (our Wicket Keeper) during the fifth Test Match that it was being universally stated that Calcutta had "bought" his inclusion in all Tests.
17. Your disregard of the Board by not replying to the undernoted letter from me dated 8th January, 1949 and delivered to your through the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

Bombay, 8th Jany. 1949

"Dear Captain Amarnath,

1. It has been reported to me that you were not in Calcutta on the date required viz Wednesday, 29th December, 1948. Net practice was therefore once again not organized by you before the Test.

Notice for the Fourth Test has already been sent out by the Hon. Secretary and you and the Team have been requested to arrive in Madras by the 24th January. Will you kindly arrange to arrive there as required and get your team together for practice at least two days before the Match.

2. It has also been reported to me by the public of Ahmedabad and of Calcutta that your being given a purse by both these towns. Will you please inform if this is correct and what the purse from each is and by whom they are being given to you?

I shall appreciate an early reply and I am therefore sending this through the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj, Patiala.

Yours truly,
Sd/ A. S. de Mello
PRESIDENT.

18. Your not even seeing me in the matter of the above stated letter when you arrived in Bombay from Madras on 2nd Feb. (I was not in Madras.)
19. Your not sitting with your team for Lunch during the 5th Test Match at Bombay.
20. Your statement at a Lunch in Bombay on 9th Feb. charging the Board with "Power Politics" which was reported by the U.P.I. (not A.P.I.).
21. Your continued insulting disregard of the Board by not replying to our 1st letter dated 8th January, 1949 and yet another letter dated 21st Feb. 1949 as given hereunder which was sent to yop "registered ack-due" and which was duly received by you on 24th Feb. 1949.

Bombay, 18/21st Feb. 1949

"Regd. A.D.

Dear Capt. Amarnath,

I returned to Bombay early this week and was surprised that there was yet no reply from you to my letter to you sent through the kindness of the Military Secretary to H. H. the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala dated 8th January, 1949.

To avoid unpleasantness and other difficulties I would appreciate a reply to reach me at the above address before the end of this month.

There is also another inquiry to make. In a speech made by you after the 5th Test Match at Bombay you have referred to "Power Politics by the Board" Will you explain what you meant by that remark?

Yours truly,
Sd/ A. S. de Mello,
PRESIDENT.

22. Your interview to the "National Herald" dated 2nd April 1949 charging me personally, the Selection Committee and the Board with intrigues against you.
23. Your speaking disparagingly to all and sundry about what transpired in the Selection Committee room thus depriving India of the best efforts of selected players.

Having given you a full statement of your deeds of indiscipline, I shall make observations which are very relevant in enabling you to have the whole picture of my submission to the Board Meeting on 10th April, 1949 and to realise how defiant of discipline you have been and how great yourgulit is in the face of years of ultra kindness to you by the Board and me.

Although at the Board Meeting at Delhi on 15th August, 1947 I had stated that I did not consider you to be a suitable Captain for India in Australia, once you had been appointed I did everything in my power to help in making your Captaincy a success and as a matter of fact overlooked your misdeeds.

1. I did not charge you with neglect when you left the Poona Camp after only a bare day or so.
2. I did not charge you with indiscipline when you gave a press interview at Colombo on your return journey from Australia although you were prohibited from doing so under your agreement and also spoke similarly at Bombay.
3. You promised the Board to send your Report on the Australia Tour which as yet has not been received.
4. When at Delhi I presented you with two (just imported autograph Bats to welcome you as our Captain again.
5. At Bombay I gave you Lilly White Cricket Kit which had only just arrived from England.
6. I accompanied you to the V.T. Station on your way to Poona after the Zonal Tournament and also made suitable arrangements for your stay and comfort there.
7. Even after your arrogance and rudeness to me in your room on the eve of the 2nd Test Match at Bombay — (I agreed to have the meeting in your room because of your sore foot) — I wrote the next morning (morning of 2nd Test) — to wish you luck with the Toss and in the Match.
8. I also met you later in the dressing-room before the match and shook hands with you and wished you luck.

My patience with you, however, had been exhausted after the 2nd Test Match at Bombay where your misbehaviour was so ungrateful and so glaring and I felt that your conduct generally was not befitting India's Captain.

I wrote to Mr. Pankaj Gupta that if he had put your name down for a speech at Calcutta for the Official dinner during the 3rd Test he should kindly withdraw it.

I also wrote to Rao Sahib Ranga Rao at Madras that no Indian Players should be billetted in Government House, Madras.

The reason for these two moves by me was not that I did not wish you to enjoy yourself with your speeches and your luxury in Government House, Madras but I felt now that if you continued with your misbehaviour as at Bombay, I would have no alternative but to seek Board's sanction for your being removed from the Captaincy during the Tour. I therefore preferred to take precautions and avoid unpleasantness during the tour by the West Indies.

I shall now revert to your interview to the "National Herald" Lucknow.

1. It is a gross misstatement to say that I quarelled with you on the eve of the 2nd Test Match at Bombay. I did charge you with disregard of the Board and Mr. Pankaj Gupta and the Team are witnesses. Mr. Pankaj Gupta has in several letters to me since then stated that he had advised you to see me immediately and apologise for your misbehaviour.
2. There has been no press propaganda against you to which the Board has been a party.
3. There was never before and even till 10th April, 1949 any talk of another Captain except when after the 2nd Test at Bombay I stated to Mr. Pankaj Gupta and members of the Selection Committee that I would have to take action against you if you continued to misbehave as you had done in Bombay. Even then the only Captain mentioned was Mr. Mushtaq Ali — who had been agreed to by the Selection Committee of which you were a Member.
4. It is grossly malicious to state that I or the Board had some person in view as a nominee for future Captaincy.
5. No canvassing by anybody in the Board has been carried out for the appointment of another Captain.
6. All that has appeared in your interview are malicious concoctions of your own mind.

You have now before you in crystal clear manner the full position relating to your misbehaviour in which you have been wallowing during and after every tour since your Selection as Captain. I have not made any reference to your misbehaviour in 1944/45 after the Tour to Ceylon of which you are aware and of which I had then spoken to you and also the misbehaviour reported to me by the Hon. Dr P. Subbaroyan in the train incident at Cawnpore in the autumn of 1947 — (before you left for Australia) when two Honourable Members of the Indian Constituent Assembly reported your misbehaviour to him and had decided on legal action against you.

On the 11th April the day after the Meeting I received the undernoted letter from you:

PATIALA, dated 7th April, 1949

Dear Sir,

I have just received your registered letter which has surprised me a lot to know that you did not receive my previous letter. Anyhow I am herewith sending you a copy which will answer your purpose.

I regret that I could not write you earlier being away from Patiala for a long leave.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/ L. Amarnath,
CAPTAIN.

There was no enclosure to your letter as mentioned by you.

Before ending, I would like to narrate what has been personally done for you by the Board during the past 13 years.

1936: From perdition we give you back to Indian Cricket.
1937: Recommended you to Lancashire League for a Professional Contract.
1944/45: Your appointment as Vice-Captain in Ceylon.
1946: Recommended you to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala for special consideration. You were given a "Captaincy" in the Patiala Army and a handsome bonus of Rs. 3000/- before you left for England.
1947: Your appointment as Captain in Australia. Recommended you for leave on full pay and another bonus by H.H. of Patiala before you left for Australia.
1948: Your appointment as Captain Vs. West Indies in India.

I regret this delay in writing to you but I had to collect all my papers from the Board's Secretariat at Poona. Further it was necessary for me to ascertain the exact position about your interview to the "National Herald" after your contradiction from Delhi. I personally visited Lucknow on 26th April and have just returned from there. The Editor of the "National Herald" and the Sports Correspondent (your friend Mr. Mohsin Naqvi) both stated to me in irrevocable terms that your interview is a correct record of what you had desired them to publish.

Your arrogant disregard of the Board and your indiscipline is hardly a fitting sequel to all that has been done for you.

I am today sending a copy of this letter to:

The Vice Presidents
The Hon Secretary
The Hon Treasurer
and All Associations

As the Press have been very restive specially because of the reports from Calcutta and Delhi, I have decided to call a Press Conference on Thursday 5th May, 1949 and to hand over to all present a copy of this letter.

Yours truly
A. S. de Mello
PRESIDENT.

MOOKERJEE'S LETTER TO DE MELLO

CALCUTTA, 12th April 1949.

Dear Mr. De Mellow,

Now that Amarnath has exposed himself again before the public for the second and last time, I take the opportunity of making a sensetional revealtion.

At first I thought why at the fag end of my career should I poke in my nose into the present Cricket affairs in which I was connected in the past? But since this affair of Amarnath has come to the light, I as an ardent lover of sport may tell you very solemnly and with all the sacredness I have in me that when the West Indies Cricket Team were playing in Calcutta Sri P. Gupta had been going round with his hat to collect monies in the name of "Amarnath Testimonial Fund" from the selected circle of sportsmen and big friends of his. In this way quite a big amount was collected. One of my friends paid Rs. 500/- to Gupta and I was requested to contribute Rs. 100/- to this Fund and I agreed but Gupta never approached me to realise the sum.....

You Mr. De Mellow as honest & spirited President of the Cricket Board and its members must purge all unclean and under-hand methods that had unfortunately found its way rather introduced in the fold of Cricket Washing dirty Blazers in public is more than a necesity at the present moment.

On my part I can assure you that any assistance that will be needed of me, will not be found wanting to maintain my respect to the Kind Willow.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
Sd/ P. K. Mookerji

L. AMARNATH
India's Test Captain

GREYS "A" BEAT PANCHGANI PANSIES TO ENTER FINAL

Killedar Cup Hockey For Women

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Panchgani Pansies, a Junior Division Womens side were beaten by Bombay Grey's "A" in the Semi-finals of the Killedar Cup Tournament for Women by four goals to nil.

The Pansies side deserve special mention as they won the sympathy of all when they surprisingly kept a clean sheet for full twenty minutes of the initial half. Then, came the opening goal in the 24th minute and the complexion of the game and the Pansies was altered.

Gwen Smythe was in an irrestible scoring mood and put in three beautiful goals which would have beaten any goalkeeper. Pansy Thomas was brilliant in her usual role as deep defender, and covered the lapses of the intermediate line and her co-defender Sheila Ferguson. The left-wing of the Greys was absolutely out of place and Yvonne Carvalho had no support. Pat Hickson, at extreme right was also brilliant.

For the Pansies special mention has to be made of their goalie, Khorshed Desai, who repeatedly saved time and again some fine shots from difficult positions. Freny Dubash gave a good account as pivot and Meher Ranji and Piloo Gimi impressed in the forward line. The defence was solid particularly Miss Tarapore.

Panchgani Pansies surprising went into the fray attacking and nearly scored, had the centre forward Homai Dubash positioned herself well. Then the Greys went on to recover and the ball seemed to be in the Pansies half only and now it was the mistimes of the Greys centre forward Yvonne Carvalho that they were unable to make the start in goal getting.

A wonderful save which was stopped by the Pansies goalkeeper's hand prevented Gwen Smythe from scoring what looked a positive goal. Within two minutes the Greys missed another chance when Gwen Smythe took a slash from close in, but surprising the Pansies goalie, Korshed Desai swept the ball clear to the side line.

It was only in the last but one minute of the first half that the Greys were able to register a goal though Gwen Smythe, their centre forward, who took an angular shot which beat the goalie easily.

It the very first minute on resumption of play. Gwen Swythe mainly off a solo run registered her sides second goal and ten minutes later she registered her sides third goal also and performed the hat-trick. In the twentieth minute of play in the second period, Yvonne Carvalho pushed the bail into the goal from a goal mouth make. The goalie of the Pansies stopped a tame shot from Yvonne Carvalho and then there was a goalmouth scramble in which a few hard hits were exchanged and the Pansies goalie was lying down in front of goal and from close in Yvonne Carvalho scored This made the final tally four — nil.

The teams:—

Grey's "A":— Charlotte Carey; Pansy Thomas, Sheila Ferguson; Brenda Smythe, Rebecca Hafioff, Patricia Brown, Patricia Hickson. Ruby McCarthy, Yvonne Carvalho, Gwen Smythe, Jean Millet.

Panchgani Pansies:— Khorshed Desai; Arna Paymaster, Mithoo Tarapore; Dhun Daruwalla, Freny Dubash, Najoo Dubash; Zarin Dhondy, Banoo Gazdar, Homai Dubash, Piloo Gimi, Meher Ranji.

The Bombay Chronicle

The economic body alters, and the veil that shrouds it, or the garment that enwraps it, alters also..

—A. C. PIGOU.

BERLIN PORTENT

The announcement from New York that the "Big Four" have agreed to end the ten-month old blockade of Berlin and call a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers is perhaps the best news in international affairs that the world has received in a year or more. The Berlin blockade symbolised the gravity of the situation brought about by continuing East-West conflict. The ending of that blockade removes the dramatised symbol of the conflict. The conflict and its causes remain. But agreement is a great and welcome development because it removes the most difficult of all obstacles even to a discussion of controversial problems and because it creates a psychological atmosphere—a rare blessing in these days—conducive to amicable rather than mutually antagonistic discussions. This is the value of the "Big Four" agreement and it is high value.

It does not, of course, mean at all that all might be expected, by the end of May, to be over bar the celebration of an East-West reunion, the harbinger and guarantee of world peace, progress and happiness. The problems of the conflict—and they are not confined to Germany alone—remain. The German questions will be discussed at the Foreign Ministers' Conference on May 23. And it is that Conference which will be crucial. But the point is that, in the meantime, the "Big Four" agreement on the blockade is in the nature, as it were, of a gift horse which need not unnecessarily be looked too sceptically in the mouth. For instance, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the foreign expert of the U. S. Republican Party and a prominent member of the U. S. delegation to the U. N. General Assembly, says, though in another connection, that the lifting of the Berlin blockade should be considered as a change in Soviet method but not as a change in Russia's goal. It may be so for the present. But the Russians can also counter with many proofs of the West's anti-Soviet goal, one of them being that very Atlantic Pact which Mr. Dulles was defending. Even people who hold the American view strongly, look with doubt on the Atlantic Pact. For instance, Mr. Devere Allen recently wrote: "Worst of all about the Pact is its bad timing. The Marshall Plan has been performing its task with brilliance. In face of the programme of building up a better life in Western Europe, Communism was in full retreat. Even in its own domain, it was fumbling, uncertain, losing prestige, troubled by schisms and splits. A method so conspicuously successful, one might have supposed, would be pursued to its logical end, complete recovery, before a hard-boiled, extraneous, and questionable tactic was introduced to meddle with it, possibly to nullify its best results. Once again the world's peoples have been manoeuvred into the unenviable position where they must sanction outworn, explosive methods which often have led to war, and do it all in the holy name of peace. For from now on, the militarization of Europe will come to symbolize peace, and those who oppose such methods will be accused of aiding war". Goals have admittedly not changed and there is no guarantee that they would change. All that the new situation calls for is that changed methods should be given a chance without carping reservations, insinuations and assertions. They may lead to a change in goals. At least this is not absolutely impossible.

Control Of Foreign Trade

The Government of India has just announced the suspension of the Open General Licence which was issued last year to facilitate larger imports of industrial and commercial goods from soft currency areas. Some hint about the announcement was given by Dr. Matthai, Finance Minister, when he addressed the Maratha Chamber of Commerce at Poona last week. The President of the Chamber had complained that the recent policy of liberalisation of import control had adversely affected small scale industries. Dr. Matthai replied that he was himself not happy about the way that policy had actually worked, that the general feeling among businessmen was also very critical about it and that some satisfactory solution of the problem would soon have to be devised.

It appears that imports during the last few months have been so large that there has been a heavy adverse balance of trade throughout these months. The adverse balance which was only about Rs. 10 lakhs in 1945-46 steadily increased till it reached Rs. 37 crores in the nine months ending December 1948. It must have risen higher still during the last four months. In the present abnormal conditions the precise degree and nature of control of imports has to be determined to some extent by the method of trial and error. So the articles under the Open General Licence in question are being reviewed, and as a preliminary step the licence has been suspended. It is to be hoped the importers will not be kept long in suspense about the final orders. It is neither necessary nor possible to speculate about the details of the new import policy. But it is necessary to give a warning against going from one extreme to another. On the one hand, it is desirable so to control the import of finished goods as to give a fair chance to indigenous products. But it is also desirable to permit the import of necessary consumer goods so as to check a rise in the prices of those goods as also in price levels in general.

As imports have to be paid for in exports, it is as necessary to have a wise export policy as one for imports. Our exports in 1948 increased in value to Rs. 420 crores from Rs. 378 crores in 1947. The increase was due mainly to inflated prices; but considering that the figures for 1948 relate to the Indian Union alone, there must have been an appreciable quantitative increase during the year. As regards the direction of the exports, approximately 30 per cent went to hard currency countries in 1948, the U.S.A. alone taking about 66 per cent of this amount. On the whole, the export position is fairly satisfactory but it needs to be better still to reduce our growing adverse balance. At present the exports are limited by inflated prices and under-production. The prices will be a pretty long time in coming down to the normal level. But production can be considerably increased in many of the commodities exported, for instance, in jute manufactures and cotton piecegoods. Research in jute has shown that several varieties of it can be grown in many parts of the country. As regards cotton piece-goods, though a quota of 750 million yards was allowed for exports in 1948, only 309 million yards were actually exported. This was due partly to our high prices and partly to the restrictions on the varieties of the cloth to be exported. Government has now announced that hereafter exporters of cotton cloth will have freedom to export any kind of cloth against the export quotas allowed to them. Government's new policy about control of imports and exports seems likely to satisfy businessmen and to improve our foreign trade. But wisdom demands that a steady policy should be formed and steadily maintained.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

WASHINGTON: Mr. John Foster Dulles, testifying at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the lifting of the Berlin blockade should be considered as a change in Soviet method but not as a change in Russia's goal.

The Committee, holding hearings on the Atlantic Pact and arms for Europe programme, heard Mr. Dulles state that the Atlantic Treaty by eliminating fear would provide a bulwark against Communist infiltration.—U.P.A.

*

Says Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, defending the Commonwealth agreement: "If you remember that the Commonwealth is, in the way of political institutions, a mere phantom and the King is recognized as the head of this phantom to whom we owe no allegiance, I do not see what you can quarrel with in this declaration."

A whole lot. Given the sacred, flaming will to quarrel, a phantom too is good enough to quarrel with.

*

Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan says he had made it clear at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference that a final decision on Pakistan's future relationship with the Commonwealth rested with the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

Naturally, naturally. And now the way is clear for the P.C.A. with the necessary lead by India. But sh—sh—don't say it aloud.

*

Unfortunately, however, the President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan himself has already done it. Referring to "India's example" Mr. Tamizuddin Khan said aloud—and in the Canadian capital Ottawa too—"I have a suspicion now that Pakistan, too, would like to be a sovereign Republic."

We know, of course. But betraying an old —er—well-kept secret and that abroad!

*

It must bring tears of injured prestige to Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan's eyes. Too bad, too bad.

*

By the way, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan also gave the important assurance that "Communism works better amid labouring people and since we are not a highly industrialised nation, there has been no progress towards Communism."

Shades of Lenin and the Soviet Revolution!

*

Discussing the proposed interim set-up for Hyderabad, Swami Ramanand Tirth suggests that "the best way to enlist popular co-operation is to take the majority party into confidence."

Meaning the majority party inside the Congress?

*

Princess Prabhavati Raje of Dewas held a press conference the other day and again denounced the Constituent Assembly's "interference" in religious matters, but she did so speaking in her "individual capacity."

We are not surprised. After her earlier oratorial performance even her leaders would have wished the Princess to speak in her very "individual capacity."

THE FAMINE IN BROACH DISTRICT

By Vinodchandra C. Shah

CONGRESS workers, local officials and the Bombay Government have combined to fight one of the worst famines in the Broach District. The author describes how the military is helping to get drinking water by boring wells and how the relief for cattle and irrigation projects is being organised. The first part appeared two days ago.

The problem of drinking water both for human beings and cattle was a great headache.

Military motor-tankers were employed to carry water. Wherever possible carts were hired. Even in Taluka towns like Jambusar the dearth of drinking water was felt and the boring machinery was used to search for water in dried up wells.

The Broach municipality is busy cleansing wells in the city to ensure adequate water supply for the hot months of summer.

MILITARY BORING UNITS

The problem was more serious in Bara Tract. In October old wells and step-wells were repaired but that did not ease the situation much. The Bombay Government came to the rescue by sending army well-boring units which began boring operations at three places, (i) Dolia, village in Jambusar Taluka, (ii) Kapurta, village in Jambusar Taluka and (iii) Muler village in Wagra taluka.

With great patience these military units are hunting for water. Often they bore down to hundreds of feet only to find all their efforts wasted by sighting salt water, unfit for human consumption or irrigation purposes. At Dolia a military unit has bored to 380 feet deep without success but they have not given it up yet. They must find water for thirsty men, women and children and also for the cattle. Theirs is a brave effort and will be remembered long.

TAGAVI LOANS

Relief to persons holding immoveable property and land but no cash money, comprised in the grant of Loan-Tagavi for maintenance on liberal scale. Government have distributed Tagavi worth Rs. 3,91,139 till now. For middle class people, Government have given Rs. 25,000 to the District Congress Committee for opening of spinning and weaving centres.

Old and infirm people are given dole at the rate of 3½ annas per head. 6946 persons have taken advantage of this and it has cost Government Rs. 1,02,432 at the rate of Rs. 8.259 per week.

RELIEF FOR CATTLE

Among the early preventive measures to protect cattle from starvation were (i) Ban on the export of grass (ii) assisting Migration to places like Thana, Rajpipla and Chhota Udaipur where grass is plenty (iii) Ban on entry of cattle from outside.

Private owners were encouraged to bore wells and install pumping sets in their own fields by giving them financial assistance by way of Tagavi-Loans. Government has been liberal in granting these Loans which amount to Rs. 5,16,820 for wells and Rs. 3,35,300 for Engine purposes.

The imaginative president of the District Local Board Mr. C. M. Patel solved the first difficulty by erecting a Katcha bund near Magnad village in the Dhadhar river which kept tidal waters out and converted the River overnight into a veritable lake of sweet water 10 miles long stretching from Vishwamitri to Magnad, enough to irrigate 1,500 acres of land, on both of its banks. The Bombay Government supplied pumping sets which were promptly installed on both the banks; with this about 800 acres of land is irrigated.

At Nikora on the bank of the Narbada River a permanent scheme of lift irrigation was planned to irrigate 6,000 acres. But as the machinery did not arrive in time, the scheme remained incomplete. However, temporary lift irrigation was at once undertaken and five pumping sets have been installed there.

Similarly three engines pumps are erected at Kadod, seven at Bhalod and two at Tavara on the banks of Narbada. In all 22 pumping sets have been installed at Government cost on these rivers which at present irrigate 2,000 acres of land. Government give this water free of charge, with the condition that owners of land give half of the total fodder produced to Government in return. The expected return is about 5,000 pounds of green fodder per acre.

Twenty-two boats were engaged to carry green fodder to villages on Narbada River. 1,500 people have taken advantage of this arrangement which cost Government Rs. 12,000 per month.

FEEDING CENTRES FOR CATTLE

In the months of winter sixteen mass feeding centres were opened in different talukas. Each centre accommodates about 500 cattle. The owners bring their cattle to the centre in the morning and take them back at the noon. The feeding course consist of 6 pounds of grass, one pound of cotton seeds and two pounds of ground-nut-oil cakes. Arrangements are made near the centres for watering cattle.

These mass-feeding centres have been very popular and have helped much in relieving the distress among cattle. It is hoped that every five villages will have one centre like this.

With the active help of Jivdaha Mandali, two cattle camps at Shuklatirth and at Madhi have been organised. Shuklatirth accommodates 1,000 cattle heads. Madhi camp accommodates 200 animals.

RELIEF AND SHELTER

Continued efforts are being made to give better medical relief and provide shelters for the famine stricken people. On the Jambusar-Jantran Road where 3,600 labourers work, a moving camp of huts accommodating 2,000 persons is built at Limaj—where workers live with their families. Two thousand tins of powdered milk have been distributed to young children. Ration which is 12 oz. per head being deficient is being supplemented by non-rationed food like gram, dates and onions which are sold at subsidised prices at ration shops attached to the work. Four lakhs of vitamin tablets have been distributed to maintain the strength of the workers and keep them fit till the next rainy season. About 2,000 old clothes and 4,000 newly prepared clothes were distributed among the workers.

(CONCLUDED)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Co-operative Stores

In a broadcast talk the other day, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance, reviewed the progress of the Consumers' Co-operative Societies in the country and particularly in the Bombay Province. The recent rapid progress in Bombay he attributed to the general policy of the Government of utilising the services of various types of co-operative institutions for the work of distribution of controlled commodities. The consumers' societies, so helped by Government, will doubtless thrive so long as the present difficulties in purchasing necessaries of life continue. But how they may fare when normal conditions are restored remains to be seen. Before the war co-operative stores were not at all as common as they needed to be. The present stores may continue because of the experience and influence they are now gaining. But speaking generally, co-operative societies other than credit societies are making very slow progress in this country. Enthusiasts of co-operation should, with necessary help from Government, strive to popularise multi-purpose societies and co-operative farming.

Bombay Detenus

The number of detenus in Bombay jails is large and is growing. Little is known about their treatment in jails and exaggerated accounts are getting very common. The sympathisers of the detenus naturally demand that the prisoners should be either tried or released. In doing so they are only following the once common example of Congressmen. Indefinite detention may be legal or legalised but it does not strike one as just or fair. If any need to be detained long without a trial, they must at least be treated with consideration and their families should not be allowed to be destitute. If it is true that 300 detenus are about to go on a hunger-strike, the situation may be serious, even making allowance for propaganda. The least that Government should do is to issue a full statement about the treatment of the detenus, their demands and Government's response to them.

Mischief Afoot

Malicious propaganda is being carried on, in some American newspapers, against our country. The recent efforts of our government to attract foreign capital are sought to be counteracted. The charge-sheet is heavy: Skilled labour is hard to find, and labour strife is prevalent. Inadequate transport facilities hold up supplies and hamper distribution. Shortage in building materials delays plant expansion. Communications are poor, and mail goes astray. Customs are not helpful and obtaining import licenses requires much patience. Foreigners further complain that Government departments concerned with foreign business enterprise suffer two great handicaps—one, the super-bureaucratic attitude of employees trained under the British; two, the inefficiency of untrained new employees. There is just enough truth in all this to make it all mischievously false. It is true that we have no modern plants, but that condition is one we share with most countries today. Dr. Grady, a far from partial observer, has admitted that Indian Labour is highly intelligent and teachable. If the ideal conditions negatively hinted at, in this accusation, existed, foreign capital would not be wanted at all. On the other hand, our foreign trade is expanding every year, which clearly shows stable conditions in all walks of life in this country. It appears this propaganda is indulged in, with a view to extort from National India the preferential treatment which hitherto was enjoyed under the British Government. But, there is a limit to concession-hunting and those who ask too much may well find themselves left out of the picture. The haggling tactics might have been inspired by third-hand knowledge of Indian bazars, but they are a mistake.

A Gesture

Mr. Sarangadhar Das, Orissa Congress M.L.A., has resigned both his seat in the Assembly and his Congress membership, owing, says a message, to his disgust of nepotism and corruption and of the tendency in Congress and Government to shield people and hush up matters. He has also charged Congressmen with seeking in alliance with Capital to create a new vested interest which is out to rule over the submerged masses. And, so like a historical figure, he has washed his hands publicly. Mr. Das is intelligent enough to assert that these evils are attendent on a period of transition. In the circumstances, he cannot be held forth as an illuminating example for others to emulate. If, as he seems to suggest, the evils are inevitable, then why resign with a flourish— He has only rendered things more difficult for the Congress and other Congressmen who will face the country with diminished reputation, if Mr. Das's charges are taken seriously — and we take it that he means them to be taken seriously. Corruption and nepotism, unfortunately, cannot be exorcised with denunciations and gestures. They will yield only to determined, organised effort. And until they are tackled as they manifest themselves, there will be little chance of progress in other directions. Mr. Das could have tried to reform the Congress instead of to retire into a peaceful existence.

Full Circle

The Osmania University has decided to change over from Urdu to Hindustani, in both Persian and Devnagri, and the teaching staff has been asked to learn the Devnagri script, with which most of them are unfamiliar. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, revealing this in a broadcast, pleaded for the retention of English for the highly technical education until Hindi or Hindustani or the regional language is decided upon for the State University. There are interesting points which emerge from this broadcast. The Urdu taught in Osmania University is evidently so greatly Persianised that it is difficult to follow for the ordinary Hindustani speaker. Secondly, the accession of Hyderabad to the Union is resulting in a linguistic change-over which is too fast for the University to keep pace with. Thirdly, the first enthusiasm with which Indian nationalists greeted the Osmania experiment, has yielded to a realisation among Hyderabad leaders themselves that it took the University away from the national life of the country. There are bound to be difficulties of readjustment but they are inevitable in the circumstances in which Hyderabad's accession was effected.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Suspension Of Lala Amarnath

Sir,—Amar Nath's suspension from representative cricket must have come as a surprise to the cricket-loving public of India, for as a rule, in so far as there is any rule, such things do not happen in cricket. One cannot help talking about the second Amar Nath incident without one's memory flashing back to the year 1936 when Amar Nath was sent back from England as a disciplinary measure. Psychological critics, driven by popular craze, were then disposed to say that the captain of the Indian Team Mahraj Kumar of Vizianagram showed no spirit of amity and tolerant understanding, and that he lacked tact to keep under control a person who had sprung into fame on no other account than his cricket. The Beaumont Enquiry Committee also espoused the cause of Amar Nath with a vigour that it will now—when things have come into true focus—perhaps regard as a sin. The average general mind is very often—and especially when international contests ar concerned—always, guided by sentiments and is inclined to throw questions of discipline into the background. But for a leader, whether on the cricket field or elsewhere, questions of discipline have a top priority. Say what we will, the fact remains that Amar Nath suffered then, as also now, on account of his unpardonable stigma of indiscipline. The action taken against him is just what it should have been. To try to cure a man like him by forgiveness and any other methods would be like trying to cure measles by a cold bath. An isolated act of misbehaviour is perhaps excusable, but when it is committed with ruthless consistency and becomes a regular policy, it would exhaust even the patience of Job, not to speak of a humble mortal like Vizzy. This is what exactly happened in England in 1936. And I know this is the only way in which one can ever really know any thing, that is, by experience. Amar Nath's haughty behaviour towards the captain without the slightest provocation, did not fit in with common courtesy let alone high standards of discipline and conduct expected of an international cricketer. On account of his inordinate acts of indiscipline he was, as he deserved to be, sent back to India.

At long last Vizzy's honour has been vindicated, for all right-minded men have begun to see what Vizzy did in 1936 has been confirmed and justified by events in 1949. Vizzy's critics will today feel that truth and justice were on his side in 1936, although popular emotionalism clouded the issue then and did not allow things to be seen in their true prospective.

How terrible must it have been for a perfect sportsman like Vizzy to take the unhappy decision of sending Amar Nath, the backbone and tower of strength on the Indian side, back to India, especially when the first test was so near and country had placed great hopes in the promise of his batting and bowling ability. But considerations of discipline, truth had to be put above utility. Atleast that was the moral logic of the situation.

It is scarcely necessary to say that all those connected with Beaumont Enquiry Committee must be scratching their heads and feeling, in painful retrospect, the lack of justification and propriety of the verdict that they had given in 1936 against the best loved and best respected of all cricket captains—Vizzy.

DILAWAR HUSAIN.
Test Player.

What Is The Point?

Sir, Possibly it is my fault but I fail to get the point of your two marathon leaders on the Press. You seem to plead for a free press, or at any rate a freer press than we have now. Could you not tell us in which way it is not free at present and who is to blame? As for the distinction between an individual's view of his own troubles and the view of the press as a whole, this, I think, is a very common experience. One is always more sympathetic towards oneself than anyone else can ever be.

You do not want to call sensational writing "yellow journalism" but the phrase is convenient and it is tactful. Except he be a born lunatic, no man will admit that he is indulging in yellow journalism. The point is do you want it or do you not want it? Somehow I have gained a faint idea that you do not. Then, why not get these mushrooms pulled up by the roots? It is no use prosecuting for this or that offence. The Public Security Act is there. As Milton put it, the two-handed engine at the door should "stand ready to strike once and strike no more". What strikes me is the complete ineffectuality of the "gentlemen" of the Press and the Government when confronted by what Stalin aptly called "gaingsters of the pen." Compared to conditions in other countries, we have little to complain of by way of interference but it is a national weakness to yell before we get hurt.

The best proof of freedom of the press is the way in which the Government is put up journals before the Court on charges which do not stand, and let themselves be made ridiculous. If there was any vindictive genius in the Government, he would have done otherwise. I must admit that I am human and, therefore, vindictive. However, I must close if I am not to get as long-winded as your editorials. I am afraid that we need not leader-writers but a strong man who is not afraid of being denounced as undemocratic, in the Government. I do not suppose any letter which does not begin, "I have read your weighty editorial in your esteemed journal", has a chance of getting published but I am chancing it.—Yours, etc.

HIRJI DOSSAL.

Mr. Desai is forthright and bloodthirsty in his language. Also he is not familiar with the ways of the Press. There are, strange to say, a number of journalists, who shout, "I, I", whenever any sufficiently prominent man denounces—shall we say, the "yellow jouldnalist"? As for his rather unjustified criticism of us, we would plead guilty to length but we certainly are not "winded."—[EDITOR].

Why Bait The L.S.S.?

Sir,—The arguments of "A Listener" are so obviously biassed that they completely nullify his presentation. The Lokamanya Seva Sangh might have been examined in surprise visits but that does not make it guilty of the offences complained of. Possibly the inspectors found nothing against the Sangh. As for making profit out of rationing, is not this what every ration shop does? Evidently, "Listener" either knows more than he is writing—which must mean that he is connected with the Rationing Department, that is is a Government servant who ought not to be contributing to the Press—or he is indulging in speculative shots-in-the-dark. The vendetta he is carrying on against the Sangh—I believe that this is not his first public comment on it—is blind prejudice. The comments in the Marathi press indicate that the Sangh is Maharashtrian primarily and a little biased in favour of the Hindu Mahasabha. Certainly its office-bearers are anti-Congress. But is that an offence?—Yours etc.

G. PADHYE

Pavement Dwellers

Sir,—According to the story published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Tuesday about half a million people live and sleep on the city pavements. It is a familiar sight to a late cinema-goer to see people sleeping on both sides of the Girgaum Road, from Dhobi Talao to Girgaum Portuguese Church in a row. The same sight meets your eyes if you go down the Delisle Road from Byculla to Dadar. And remember that these footpaths are not finely paved like the Marine Lines or the Mahatma Gandhi Road promenades. It will be a service to the poor houseless people if the Bombay Corporation in future builds pavements on which thousands of people sleep rather than at the showy places like Marine Drive or the Mahatma Gandhi Road.

A PLEBEIAN.

Henry Ford II Twice Honoured

Mr. Henry Ford II was honoured by the National Conference of Jews and Christians at their recent Annual Dinner in New York for "encouraging the development of the science of human relations" and for "having aided its practical application by upholding the standards and values of unselfish brotherhood in Industry".

He was further honoured by receipt of a "Human Relations Medal" from the Society for the Advancement of Management for his "efforts to minimize lay-offs during the recent model changeover in his Plant, thereby creating a feeling of understanding und cooperation throughout the organization".

OPEN AIR

The nesting seasons of birds in India are very varied, and some bird or other seems to be rearing young at every season of the year. Sparrows, for example, seem to go on, month in and month out, rearing brood after brood, while we clear up after them all the dry grass that they drop about in the course of their nest-building activities. Pigeons, also, seem to be making their nests at all times of the year on the girders in out stations, or on the ledges of buildings. Last month in Talegaon we watched the Scavenger Vultures, (Neophrons) gathering up large sticks, pieces of rag and even paper for the untidy nest they were making in the fork of the mango tree. Now the crows are also busy. In my garden they have chosen their site in the fork of a jambhul tree, and it is most amusing to watch them collecting their sticks from the ground and carrying them off to the tree, always trying to conceal the whereabouts of the nest by entering the tree low down and sidling up through the branches! While rearing their young, crows become quite vicious, and last year my children received many a severe peck because they had tried to climb the tree in which the crows had built their nest. As time goes on, more and more birds will become busy with their nests, the latest being the weaver birds, which start their colonies in the monsoon when there is plenty of fresh grass for their weaving, and the small insect-eating birds, like the wren warblers and tailor birds, which are assured of plenty of insects to feed their hungry young ones in the lush growth that springs up in the rains.

D. R.

CROW FLYING WITH TWIG

RE-EMERGENCE OF ASIA IN WORLD POLITICS

Nehru Stresses Role Of Free Countries

LIBERATE THE COLONIES

BERNE, May 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, declared here today that the Republic of India "may be proclaimed in four, five or six months."

Pandit Nehru said: "I am satisfied with the results of the London Conference."

"GOOD NEIGHBOUR" POLICY

"The future of India is to be completely Independent Sovereign Republic in friendly relationship with other countries."

Pandit Nehru was speaking at a press conference here of Swiss and foreign correspondents on the last day of his State visit to Switzerland.

Asked by a Swiss journalist, "Why exactly does India want to become a Republic?" he replied: "That is an odd question to be asked in Berne. This is not a new idea for us. It has been put forward clearly for the last generation. Now it has been decided by the Constituent Assembly".

"We have passed about two-thirds of our constitution. We are meeting again in about ten day's time. "We shall go on from day to day and in may be two or three monthe we shall have passed the other third.

"Then we shall choose a suitable day to proclaim the Republic".

Pandit Nehru also made these points:

(1). "Control of Asia by Europe has practically ceased and will completely end.

In consequence of this Asia will play an increasingly important part in world affairs".

RACIAL PROBLEM

(2). "I have little doubt that Africa will also affect world affairs very greatly.

"Whatever the merits or demerits or whatever arguments there may be about the racial question, or whatever views one may hold, one fact is obvious—that unless this problem is settled satisfactorily we are going to have upheavals and conflicts.

"We wish to maintain friendly relations with all countries and sometimes to serve as a friendly bridge for understanding".

Pandit Nehru said: "At one time in my somewhat varied career I functioned also as a journalist. Newspapers are today the eyes and ears of the world. They have a very difficult task and are shouldering very heavy responsibilities.

"I am just coming from London. I am going back to India. In London certain agreements were arrived at. It would not be proper for me to discuss matters that were considered in London or the wider political problems of Europe and the world.

AN AGITATOR

"Normally foreign ministers deal with other governments, not directly with the press. Although I am not the usual type of Foreign Minister—that is to say I have not been brought up in that tradition and most of my life I have been what might be called an agitator—I am apt to say things foreign ministers should not say, and I have to restrain myself.

ASIAN RE-EMERGENCE

"But something is happening today thus is very important for people to understand—the emergence or re-emergence of Asia in world politics." This is significant first of all by the elimination of European control of any part of Asia. This is fading out rapidly.

"It still exists in some parts of Asia where conflicts are going on. But I think that it is absolutely certain that any form of European control of any part of Asia will disappear.

"You see in Asia today great forces at play—in some places something of the nature of human earthquakes, and the whole continent is shaken up by them.

"No one can say exactly what **shape things will take. In the coming years Asia's problems may well become more important in the world sense than Europe's problems. That is the first thing to remember.**

"The second is perhaps not quite so obvious, but it is very important—what is happening in Africa. It may take a little time to develop but there is little doubt that Africa will also affect world affairs very greatly in several ways.

"One is again a question of colonial control and exploitation of Africa by foreign countries. Another is the racial problem.

TWO POLICIES

"In India we have been committed, for a long time to two policies. The first is that each country should be free.

"There should be no colonial exploitation and these free countries should co-operate together in the interests of the larger world cause.

"We do believe that there can be no final solution of the world problems until there is a fairly intimate type of world co-operation.

"Our second belief is that the world must recognise that there must be no racial discrimination. Any policy based on racial discrimination obviously gives rise to conflict and in the present context of the world, people don't put up with that sort of thing."

"They resist it.

"Freedom and racial equality are the essential pre-requisites for the peaceful solution of our major problems, leading up to the larger sphere of co-operation and collaboration in the world, then again leading up, I hope, to some sort of one-world idea."

The Prime Minister went from the press conference, attended by 60 Swiss and foreign journalists, to the Swiss Parliament, to exchange ratifications of the Indo-Swiss Treaty of Friendship.

Later he gave a lunch in Berne's leading hotel to the Swiss Federal Council and was due to leave afterwards by special train for Lausane.

BERLIN BLOCKADE TO END ON MAY 12

(Continued from page 1)

the "Communique" did not specifically state that the Russians must lift restrictions between Berlin and the Soviet Zone. He would regard it as part of the agreement that there should be no such restrictions "other than the purely mechanical ones arising from the fact that two different currencies are involved", he said.

NO DROPPING OF AIRLIFT

"I have had no instructions to withdraw the airlift and I do not propose to do so", Gen. Robertson stated. "We intend to raise our stocks in Berlin as soon as the blockade comes off".

FRANKFURT:— In a statement issued in Frankfurt today after the lifting of the blockade was announced the Communist Party asked that all constitutional work at Bonn for a West German State be halted immediately.

LONDON:— The Berlin airlift will probably continue for four or five weeks after the roads are opened to traffic, following the projected ending of the blockade on May 12, Mr. Harold R. Harris, Vice-President and General Manager of American Overseas Airlines, said today on his arrival at London airport from Frankfurt.

FOUR-POWER COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, May 5 (PTI-Reuter): "The Big Four" powers today formally confirmed that Russia's blockade of Berlin and the Western blockade will end today week. The Council of Foreign Ministers will meet in Paris 11 days later, on May 23, to discuss the whole German problem.

This was announced in a Big Four Communique—marking successful conclusion of secret negotiations in New York—issued by the French Foreign Office.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The Big Four Communique on the lifting of the Berlin blockade issued here today by the French Foreign Office said: "The Governments of France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States have reached the following agreement:

(1) All restrictions established since March 1, 1948, by the Soviet Government on communications, transport and trade between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany and between the Eastern Zone and the Western Zone will be lifted on May 12, 1949.

(2) All the restrictions imposed since March 1, 1948, by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States or any one of them on communications, transportation and trade between Berlin and the Eastern Zone and between the Western and the Eastern Zones of Germany, will also be removed on May 12, 1949.

(3) Eleven days subsequent to the removal of the restrictions referred to in Paragraphs 1 and 2, namely, on May 23, 1949, a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers will be convened in Paris to consider questions relating to Germany and the problems arising out of the situation in Berlin, including also the question of currency in Berlin".

WOMEN BATTLE IN SECRETARIAT

(Continued from page 1)

the few men at his disposal. He rang up the Colaba Police Station for reinforcements which came within a few minutes. But this force, headed by Inspector Joglekar was unequal to the task as the demonstrators would not listen to persuasion and the policemen had orders not to lay hands on the women.

A message was therefore sent to the police headquarters for the new and yet small contingent of women police. This came to the spot as also another police force with Deputy Commissioner Mackenzie, Deputy Commissioner Rajadhyaksha and Deputy Commissioner More. Superintendent Hinkley and Superintendent Deshpande. The women police were in command of Inspector Gurve, Chief of the Vigilance Branch.

But neither the size of the force nor its top-ranking personnel had any effect on the demonstrators. They were obviously out for a showdown.

THE START

It started when Deputy Inspector Powar asked one of the most vociferous of the demonstrators to move into the waiting van. She fell upon him and bit his hand. When he tried to withdraw, she hit him with an umbrella.

That was the signal for a confused struggle between the 50 demonstrators and the 12 women police with the rest of the force standing by. The struggle was peculiarly feminine both in its methods and in its ferocity. At the end of it, torn clothes pulled hair and scratched faces were very much in evidence among the members of the tiny police force.

The throng of spectators who had deserted their desks to watch this amazonian melee, was asked to disperse and as they showed some disinclination, orders were issued to record their names. This had the desired effect and the crowd slowly melted away.

Meanwhile a dozen of the demonstrators had been slowly pushed into a waiting police van. As the truck was about to move away, Mrs. Kusum Amar Shaikh, 24-year-old wife of Amar Shaikh, fell down from the lorry.

Judging from the force with which she fell, it would seem that she had been either pushed or pulled out of the lorry. Both inside and outside the lorry were her own comrades. She was given first aid by the police and as they suspected concussion she was removed to a hospital in a jeep by Sub-Inspector Miss Prabhavalkar.

BROKEN PROMISE

As Mr. Morarji Desai insisted that he would not receive a deputation unless the demonstrators cleared out, the remaining demonstrators went outside the Secretariat compound and sat down. Later, after the deputationists returned from the Home Minister, the women paraded the streets in the Fort area, shouting slogans as they went.

Though the deputation headed by Mrs. Malati Vaidya and consisting of Miss Shakuntala Bhor, Mrs. Dilshad Chari, Miss Krishnabai Achrekar and Mrs. Bhagirati Bhosle, were allowed to meet the Home Minister only on an assurance given by them that after their return they would not allow their fellow demonstrators to raise slogans, the promise was promptly broken.

Later Mr. Morarji Desai, met press reporters and gave them an idea of what transpired in the 20 minutes interview, which, judged, by the loud voices heard outside, was not a very quiet affair.

He stated that he would appoint a medical board to examine Mr. S. A. Dange. He would also institute inquiries into the health of Mr. A. S. R. Chari and Mr. Achrekar.

CONDITION FOR RELEASE

Questioned by pressmen, Mr. Desai stated that in the case of ordinary workers who had been detained, he would be prepared to consider their release, if an assurance of peaceful conduct was given.

He referred to a complaint made that Mr. Chari was taken to the Sassoon hospital, Poona, for treatment of duodenal ulcers and that he could not be X-rayed for a whole month because there was no Barium meal. The Minister expressed surprise that such a big hospital should not have this facility. Still he would inquire into the matter.

Earlier in the day it was stated at a press conference that about 300 detenus who are in different jails in the Bombay Province will be on hunger-strike by the end of this week unless their main demands regarding the abolition of discrimination of two classes of prisoners and more family allowance are met by the Government. It was stated that 150 detenus were already on hunger-strike in eight jails, with a hundred of them in Yerawada alone.

Among those who will join this hunger strike within the next two or three days are the well-known Communist leaders, Mr. S. A. Dange, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Vice-President of A.I.T.U.C. Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Mr. Ramesh Chandra, Ali Sardar Jaffri, Mrs. Vimal Ranadive, Mrs. Parvatibai Bhor Mrs. Meenakshi.

DEMANDS

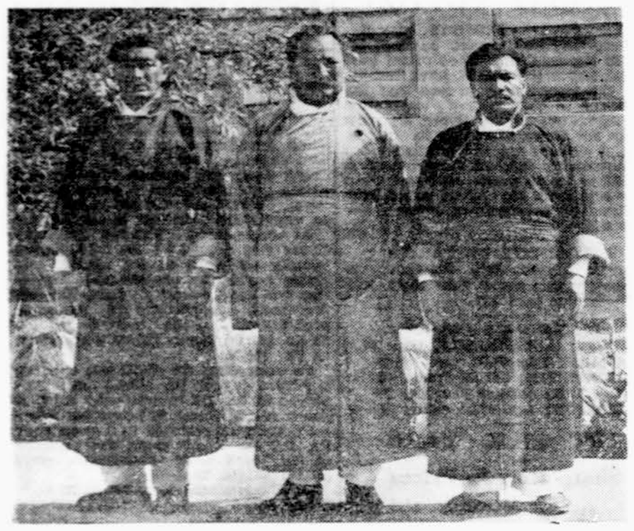
Mrs. Parvati Kumarmangalam, Secretary of the Detenus Aid Committee, stated at the press conference that these detenus were being harassed in jails and their demands include proper medical attention, no delay in censoring letters, no segregation, regular interviews without C.I.D.'s presence, facilities of all newspapers, periodicals and books and other amenities.

The Detenus Aid Committee, she said, intend to give relief to the families of these detenus and also agitate for their demands to be met by Government.

These detenus, Mrs. Parvati stated, had already sent memorandum through the jail authorities to Government regarding their demands, but there was no reply from Government.

However, the Detenus Aid Committee had not yet approached Government on behalf of these detenus, she added.

LADAKH LEADERS IN DELHI



Mr. Klon Chhewang Rigzin, President of Buddhist Association of Leh and the leader of the Ladakh Delegation, with Mr. Ishe Thumhtang and Mr. Phunchog Palgur, members of the Delegation, photographed at Birla Mandir in New Delhi, on May 4.

Vigorous Protest Against Ganapathy's Execution

INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR HIGH COMMISSIONER IN U. K.

NEW DELHI, May 5 (API): The Government of India have asked their High Commissioner in London to lodge a vigorous protest with His Majesty's Government against the execution yesterday by the Malayan authorities of Mr. S. R. Ganapathy, Indian ex-President of Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, External Affairs Ministry announced here today

A press note issued by the Ministry said: "Whatever the emergency regulations of Malaya may be, the Government of India feels strongly that the penalty imposed on Mr. Ganapathy was far in excess of the exigencies of the case and they deeply deplore Mr. Ganapathy's execution."

It appears that not only did the representations made on behal. of the Government of India to the authorities in Malaya proved unavailing, the press note said, but that Mr. Ganapathy's execution was carried out even before the High Commissioner for India in London had been informed of the result of the examination of the case by His Majesty's Government which had been promised.

The following is the full text of the press note:

"Information that Mr. Ganapathy, ex-President of the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions, had been arrested on March 1 on a charge of being in possession of arms and ammunition and sentenced to death by hanging reached the Government of India on March 16.

Their representative in Malaya, Mr. Thivy, was immediately asked to make vigorous representations in Malaya to the authorities concerned against the carrying out of the death sentence. Representations were also made to his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, through India's High Commissioner, for stay of execution pending further consideration of the case.

From the information now at the disposal of the Government of India it appears that not only did the representations made on their behalf to the authorities in Malaya prove unavailing but that Mr. Ganapathy's execution was carried out even before the High Commissioner for India in London had been informed of the result of the examination of the case by His Majesty's Government which had been promised.

"The Government of India have asked their High Commissioner to lodge a vigorous protest with His Majesty's Government. Whatever the emergency regulations of Malaya may be, the Government of India feel strongly that the penalty imposed on Mr. Ganapathy was far in excess of the exigencies of the case and they deeply deplore Mr. Ganapathy's execution."

Mr. Thivy's report to the Government of India, it is understood, contains statements made to him by Mr. Ganapathy whom he saw a number of times in the jail. Ganapathy had told him that he had committed no act of violence.

He was in hiding in the jungles of Malaya for about five months when he was ill most of the time. He had no knowledge of the severity of Malayan regulations. He came out of the jungles and his intention was to surrender the revolver in his possession at the nearest police station.

The revolver had been given to him in the jungles for self-protection. He was arrested while resting under a rubber tree, he told Mr. Thivy, and added that he had made no attempt to resist arrest.

THEIR BEST

SINGAPORE, May 5. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Budh Singh, President of the Malayan Indian Congress, said to-day that Congress circles "did their best' to save the life of Mr S. R. Ganapathy the Indian labour leader hanged at Kuala Lumpur yesterday under emergency regulations.

"But the emergency law is rigid, and nothing could be done," he said.

There has been no reaction so far in Kuala Lumpur to the execution of Ganapathy. Indian leaders are reluctant to comment on the affairs.

The Communist "Daily Worker" today described the execution of Ganapathy, as an "abominable judicial murder" which would "only incense the peoples of Malaya against the British Government and their puppets

TRUCE TERMS IN CONFLICT WITH PREVIOUS ASSURANCES

"Little Chance" Of India Government Accepting Kashmir Commission's Proposals

NEW DELHI, May 5 (API): The truce proposals presented by the United Nations Kashmir Commission to the Government of India a week ago fell short of the assurances given by the Commission and in one or two aspects were in conflict with them, official sources in Delhi indicated today.

These sources were commenting on Pakistan press reports that the Government of India were insisting on changes in the truce proposals which were inconsistent with the previous resolutions of the Kashmir Commission.

The resolutions, it was pointed out, had to be read with the 'aides memoire the text of which was agreed upon by the Government of India and the Commission before the Commission adopted its resolution of January 5. It was no use, it was stated, to insist on the letter of the text of the resolutions alone.

One of the main points made in the 'aides memoire' was that the so-called Azad Kashmir forces must be disbanded and disarmed before arrangements for a plebiscite can be entered upon.

It is learnt that there is little chance of the Government of India agreeing to proposals which are stated to be in conflict with the Commission's previous assurances.

MRS. PANDIT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 5 (PTI): Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador-designate to the United States, arrived here by air today with her daughter Rita.

Mrs. Pandit was greeted by Mr. B. R. Sen, Indian Charge D'Affaires, who garlanded her as did many other Indian present.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai accompanied by Shri J. S. Mehta has left. The Governor of Bombay received The Hon'ble Premier, Dr. Fram D. Nasikvala, Mr. Eddie Joseph, Shri Jamshedji Duggan, Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, Mr. J. V. Gokal, Mr. D. R. Singh and Mr. S. K. Karanjia. Shrimati Duggan came to tea with Rani Maharaj Singh. Their Excellencies dined with Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hutheesingh at their residence, Carmichael Road.

MR. MORARJI DESAI

BOMBAY, Thursday: Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, will tour Belgaum and Dharwar districts next week. During the course of his tour, the Minister will visit Samre and Sawantwadi on May 8, Nargund on May 9, Dharwar on May 10 and Saundatti on May 11.

The Minister will leave Bombay on tour on May 8 and return on May 12. His journey from Bombay to Belgaum and back will be by plane.

Bold And Balanced Economic Programme

INDIA'S NEED OF THE HOUR

G. D. Birla's Review At United Commercial Bank Meeting

ALL-ROUND PROGRESS IN BANK'S BUSINESS AND PROFITS

IN HIS speech at the sixth annual general meeting of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., Calcutta, on 28th April, 1949, the Chairman of the Bank, Shri G. D. Birla first dealt with the affairs of the Bank and pointed out that though 1948 was a difficult year there was an all-round improvement in the Bank's business and profits.

Deposits stand at Rs 38.24 crores, an improvement of Rs. 3.69 crores or 10.7% over the previous year. Cash and bank balances were higher at Rs. 7.37 crores. Investments valued at or below market price, also recorded an improvement of nearly Rs. 3 crores at Rs. 25.78 crores. The Bank's investments continued to be mainly in gilt-edged and semi-gilt-edged securities. During the year loans and other advances were down by Rs. 82 lakhs at Rs. 12.84 crores, due to 'safety first' policy adopted by the Bank.

SATISFACTORY POSITION

The Bank's liquid position was very high. The total of cash, bank balances, unpledged securities and bills, amounting to over Rs 30.67 crores, formed nearly 120% of the Bank's demand deposits and over 80% of its total deposits.

The Bank's profit for the year was Rs. 36,48,500 which was slighlly above the profit for 1947. Including the amount brought forward from 1947, the amount available for distribution came to a little over Rs. 48 lakhs. After proper appropriation of the amount including Rs. 1.81 lakhs as donation to Gandhi National Memorial Fund, the Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 1/8/- per share, that is, 3% free of income-tax and this will absorb Rs. 6 lakhs leaving Rs. 1.19 lakhs to be carried to 1949 accounts.

The foreign business of the Bank showed further substantial progress over the previous year. In this field, the Bank continues to be one of the first few top ranking banks of the country.

The securities covering advances amounting to Rs. 22.70 lakhs and other assets in the West Punjab shown in the last Balance Sheet have been completely verified and a provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs only made in the present Balance Sheet for West Punjab debts and contingencies is expected to be quite sufficient.

A number of branches were opened during the year in the Indian Union and a few outside India at Moulmein in Burma, at Penang in the Federation of Malaya and at Pondicherry in French India.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Commenting on the internal political conditions Shri G. D. Birla pointed out that the country had regained order and there was fullest sense of security in all quarters. The peaceful integration of Indian States had brought about the political unification so necessary for proper civil administration, military defence and economic progress of the country. The settlement of Hyderabad (Deccan) problem and the end of Kashmir fighting meant so much relief to the people, large saving of wasteful military expenditure and growing friendliness between India and Pakistan.

There is deterioration in the political condition in major parts of Asiatic countries, which must cause us deep anxiety. The root cause in the majority of these cases lies in the discontent and poverty of the masses.

Our immediate problems in this regard are co-operation with our neighbours in restoring law and order, preparedness to suppress quickly and with a firm hand all disruptive activities in our own land and at the same time to launch a bold and balanced economic programme.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Coming to the economic problems of the country Shri G. D. Birla pointed out that the Government have achieved something in the way of checking rising prices due to a growing spirit of realism. As to the depreciation in the capital market the Government and the Central Monetary Authority must take the largest share of responsibility for the landslide that has happened in investment conditions. Though the Finance Minister has shown a true appreciation of the difficulties of the capital market, the relief given by him to higher income brackets should be still more liberal if it is to be effective.

The shortage of capital is not the only handicap. The shortage of raw materials has reached a crisis specially in cotton textile and jute industries.

THE FUNDAMENTALS

Shri Birla then dealt with the fundamental questions of our economy. The conclusions derived from the study of the inflationary trends, national income, savings, industrial production, real wages and real profits in large scale industries (illustrated by means of graphs) are:

(1) Rise in prices is primarily the result of scarcity of foods and not increased money supply.

(2) From the point of earning and capacity to save, the primary producers have become more important while the income of the secondary and tertiary groups who hitherto constituted the investing classes of the country, has come down. The only method by which money in the formers' pocket can be brought back to the service of our national economy, is to induce them to spend more, which again requires more goods.

(3) For some time past not only is there no saving but the nation is living on past capital.

Unless, therefore, we show increasing realism in the economic field, the depression which is coming all over the world including our country, may create insurmountable difficulties which may disturb the very foundation of our social order.

THE SOLUTION

Shri G. D. Birla outlines the lines of action as:

(a) There must be increased collaboration among the two sister Dominions of India and Pakistan on economic issues.

(b) Removal of the shortage of capital by educating agriculturists and factory workers in modern banking and investment habits.

(c) Taxation policy should be revised in such a way as not to wipe out earnings but to stimulate producers to greater efforts.

(d) Internal resources of capital may be supplemented by foreign capital on reasonable terms.

The improvement in the relations of capital and labour is a happy sign. But the output is low due to too many holidays. This must be radically changed and brought into conformity with the practice of advanced industrial countries.

Shri Birla concluded his speech by saying that now, perhaps more than ever before, there existed a basis for full co-operation between the Government and the business community, and that there were signs among all sections of the country of a desire to pull together, and we are there justified in being more optimistic of the future.

Stop Press

FORD STRIKE BEGINS

DETROIT, May 5 (U.P.A.): The CIO United Auto Workers began their strike at the Ford River Rouge plant at noon today protesting against an alleged speed-up in the final Assembly line. About 62,200 workers were immediately affected. It was anticipated that the strike could close the Ford industrial empire and idle a total of 135,200 workers in 33 cities.

TRAPPED MINERS

GIRARDVILLE (Pennsylvania), May 5 (U.P.A.): Crack rescue squads, wearing gas masks against deadly carbon monoxide, waged a grim battle today to reach four comrades believed fighting to stay alive in the depths of a fire-swept anthracite mine.

EUROPEAN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, May 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): British representation to the European Consultative Assembly is to include members of the Opposition, Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House of Commons, announced today. All the delegates would be representatives of Parliament.

GANAPATHY PROTEST

LONDON, May 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in London, will lodge a "vigorous" protest to the British Government tomorrow over the hanging in Malaya of Ganapathy. It is understood Mr. Menon will call at the Colonial Office to convey the Indian Government's strong feeling at the execution.

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BOMBAY Stock Exchange

SCATTERED REALISING IN TATA STEEL SHARES

BOMBAY, May 5.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady today with moderate business passing. The general feeling is inclined towards higher prices and buyers are awaiting to enter the market on any important decline. After the the recent steady rise under short covering and some replacement buying, the market is consolidating the technical position.

At the opening Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 1,380 and improved at Rs. 1,395 on scattered buying. At this level there appeared some profit taking and Defds. came down at the opening level of Rs. 1,380 where sufficient support came forward and the market rallied at Rs. 1,390. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 277 and after improving at Rs. 278 declined at Rs. 276 and steadied at Rs. 277. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 957 and improved at Rs. 960. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 281 and advanced at Rs. 283. Svadeshi shares were placed X.D. at Rs. 294. There was active buying in Bombay Burma shares which after opening at Rs. 281 advanced at Rs. 293. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14-5 and after disclining at Rs. 14-2 improved at Rs. 14-5.

Thereafter there was some liquidation in Tata Steel Defds. which declined at Rs. 1,376. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 22-12 and Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 18-14. Gokaks were quoted at Rs. 269 and Simplex shares changed hands at Rs. 173-8. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 141-4. Belapurs came in business at Rs. 194-6. New India shares were placed at Rs. 55 and Central Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 84-4.

At the close Tata Steel Defds. were placed at Rs. 1,370 while Burmas were quoted at Rs. 295 closing tone was barely steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	953 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	282 8
Svadeshi Mills (1-4) X.D	293 8
Central India Mills (4)	246 0
Simplex Mills (3)	175 0
New Great Eastern (8)	161 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	143 12
Gokak Mills (12) X.D	270 8
Century Spinning (15)	271 4
Colaba (12)	129 0
India Bleaching (6)	150 0
Swan Mills (20)	317 0
Finlay Mills (15) X.D	254 4
Morarji Gokuldas	450 0
Edward Sassoon (30)	200 0
Meyer (12)	111 4
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 2
India United Ord. (0-12-9)	11 2
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 9 6
Madhusudan Mill (15)	180 0
Podar (S)	136 4
Khatau Makanji (5)	198 12
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (4)	276 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1370 0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	142 8
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	141 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-8)	293 2
Belapur Sugar (9)	194 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)	24 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	14 1
Premier Construction	88 8
Tata Chemical	9 8
Tata Oil (2)	58 0
India Iron (0-12)	22 13
Bengal Steel (0-8-0)	18 13
British India Corp (0-9)	7 14
Copper	2 1
Wimco	180 0
Alcock	243 12
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1463 12
Andhra Valley (30)	1395 0
Tata Hydro (3)	147 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinstone Mills (5)	61 8
Phoenix	197 8
Indian Mfg.	4150 0
Kurla	107 8
New City	180 0
Minerva (12)	112 8
Bradbury	425 0
Bharat Mills (2)	28 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 13
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)	172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	185 10
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	601 4
Vishnu Cotton (8)	205 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	9 4
Western India (40)	1070 0
Standard (15)	225 4
Sholapur Mills (200)	3300 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	55 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)	265 10
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)	9 0
Madhusudan B (2-8)	35 0
Srinivas Mills (S)	160 0
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	78 12
Berar Mills	281 4
Victoria Mills	225 0
New Great New	156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)	122 12
Ahmedabad New	45 0
Surat Electric (2-8)	145 0
Karachi Electric (2)	131 4
Broach (0-5)	10 10
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)	12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	146 4
Bombay Suburban (3) XR	130 0
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35)	1806 4
Imperial Bank of India PP (8-12)	441 4
Central Bank	84 8
Central Bank New (1-8)	84 4
Bank of Baroda (2-8) XD	129 0
Union (0)	7 8
Bank of India (4)	184 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	45 0
United Commercial (-8)	51 0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 8
Hindustan Commercial	26 12
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-8)	105 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	5100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (1)	58 4
Jupiter (1-4)	16 0
Vulcan (0-10)	11 8
Indian Mercantile (2)	37 0
Universal (0-4)	11 4
B. I. G. (1)	19 12
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	6 2
New Great	25 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
C.P. (1-14)	111 8
Pachora Jamner Rly. (2-8)	120 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	222 8
Bombay Burma New (5)	105 0
Burma Petrol	1 5 9
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	69 4
Kemp and Co. (30)	415 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	150 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12) XD	90 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	39 0
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	18 0
Alembic (15)	191 4
Supreme India XR	67 4
Jam Wire (6)	60 8
Bombay Uganda	30 0
Bombay Motor Cycle	18 0
Indian Cement (1937)	
Walchand Nagar Industries (E.S.)	131 4
Associated Cement New (3)	137 0
United Motor	32 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	51 0
Manmad Press	120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st (6)	191 14
Andhra Valley (7)	1212 8
Tata Power (7-8)	1280 0
Hydro Electric (7)	125 0
Bombay Steamer (6)	308 4
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	640 0
Lakshmi Mills	275 0
New Great Mills (5-8)	227 8
Podar Mills (4)	108 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	112 8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	310 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	145 0
Premier Construction 1st (61-4)	118 0
Premier Construction 2nd (6-4)	102 0
Amalgamated (5-8)	123 2
Habib	72 0
Tata Chemical (5)	121 4
Walchand Nagar Indus (7)	130 0
Jupiter General	19 14
Meyer	121 4
Mackenzie 1st	85 0
Mackenzie 2nd	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mills	50 0
Standard Mills	101 0
Madhusudan Mills	12 0
Khatau Mills	102 0
Morarji	106 0
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952 (4)	103 8
Bombay Steamer (1959) (4-8)	101 10
Indian Hume Pipe (6)	101 0
Walchand Nagar (6)	105 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
Burma Corporation	2 3 0
New Victoria Mill	2 2
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4 12
Phalton Sugar (8) X.D.	105 0
Gold Mohur (20)	312 8
Jiwa Kaiser-Hind	360 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	160 0
Osmanshahi Mills (10)	265 0
Azam Jahi Mills (10)	270 0
Air Service XR	6 8
Air India	91 0
Hind Motor	3-14-6
India Steam	6 12

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, May 5.

Tata Ordinary 276; Tata Deferred 1370; Indian Iron 22/9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 18/13; Bombay Dyeing 953/12; Central India 246/1; Gokak 270/10; Kohinoor 282/8; Simplex 175; Swadeshi Ex.D. 293/12; Tata Power 1463/12; Associated Cement 141/4; Belapur 194/6; Bombay Burma (Old) 294/12; Scindia 14/1; Central Bank 84/8; New India 58/4; Tata 2nd Pref 142/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
CHICAGO, May 4.

May 2.18
July 1.93-5/8
September 1.94
December 1.95-5/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 5.

There was no forward business today in the local market as prices were quoted above the ceiling level.

In the meantime it is said that the President of the cotton association has submitted to the Board a new design for forward trading in cotton. Official details are not available but in the general interest Government is not likely to fix prices until we can have a reliable idea about cotton production and prospects of prices for foreign growths.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 870 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, May 4:

KARNAK July 67.35 (plus) 140
KARNAK Nov. 58.50 (plus) 05
ASHMOUNI June 47.33 (plus) 38
ASHMOUNI Act. 47.05 (plus) 15

ART SILK YARN

Sharp Rise In Prices

BOMBAY, May 5.

Stoppage of Imports, encouraged extensive buying and art silk prices for May delivery advanced by Rs. 46 per box. Spot quotations were also marked up as under:—

120 Italy Ready	3-4-0
150 Italy Ready	3-10-0
120 Japan Ready	3-9-0
150 Japan Ready	3-11-6
150 D. May Box	744-0-0
150 D. June Box	754-0-0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May. 5

2 1/2 per cent 1964	98 7 0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100 4 0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99 10 0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99 8 0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99 3 0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96 4 0
3 per cent non-terminable	98 8 0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98 10 0
3 per cent 1949-52	100 4
3 per cent 1951-54	101 5 0
3 per cent 1953-55	101 10 0
3 per cent 1959-61	101 1 0
3 per cent 1959-61	100 14 0
3 per cent 1963-65	100 7 0
3 per cent 1966-68	100 2 0
3 per cent 1970-75	100 0 0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104 12
4 per cent 1960-70	110 6 0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102 12 0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111 8 0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104 14
PROVINCIAL LOANS	
2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97 10 0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97 8 0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100 12 0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100 10 0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99 0 0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100 6 0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100 6 0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	97 4 0
3 per cent U.P. 1961-66	100 0 0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110 12 0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110 8 0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114 0 0
6 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114 4 0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107 0 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 5.

The local Silver Market ruled firm on aggressive buying by professional operators. As pointed out before the Syndicate has made all preparations to take up tenders at the ensuing settlement. Recently the market suffered considerably on heavy unloading and there is scarcity of offerings. Weak bears are inclined to cover and prices have registered a sharp rise in silver. But Gold market ruled quiet as urgent short interest is covered up.

At the opening Vaishak delivery Silver was quoted at Rs. 180/8 and sharply advanced at Rs. 181/12 on active buying by professional operators and short covering. Later the improvement was checked on moderate profittaking and the market reacted at Rs. 181/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 181/2.

Forward Gold for Vaishakh delivery opened today at Rs. 113/12 and improved at Rs. 114 in sympathy with a sharp rise in Silver in prices but general liquidation resulted in a setback at Rs. 113/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114/6 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73/8.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	180-12-0
Vaishkh Silver	181-6-0
Ready Gold	115-0-0
Vaishakh Gold	114-1-0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 5.

There was restricted business in the local seeds market and prices show minor changes of about annas two. There was no fresh development and the tone of the market was steady.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—	
Khandesh quality	37 14 0
Coromandal	37 0 0
Bold ready	36 10 0
Bold April-May	36 10 0
Bold June-July	36 13 0
CASTORSEEDS—	
Ready	27 0 0
LINSEED—	
Ready	31 6 0
April-May	30 14 0
June-July	30 4 0
GROUNDNUT OILS—	
Ready	20 9 0
Ready receipts	20 8 0
May	20 10 0
June	20 11 0
July	20 11 6
Linseed oil	18 12 0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17 8 0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18 8 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
BOMBAY, May 5.

Groundnuts	10972
Castorseeds	31
Mahoora	7626
Linseed	17626
Tilseed	370
Cotton	3611
Sugar	5869
Gram	115
Cottonseed	379
Oats	6200

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 4.

T. T. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

Increased Liquidation Causes Setback In N. Y. Cotton Prices

WALL STREET FIRM WITH EXPANSION IN VOLUME

NEW YORK, May 4.

Improved export prospects helped the market early today in the face of indifference in some directions. The belief that the recent rise would encourage increased withdrawals from the official loan, was partly responsible for the subsequent caution. Apart from spot May prices varied only slightly. Occasional support for newcrops again reflected the export outlook weather complaints & the wide spread on near months. Business was much quieter which possibly reflects the renewed caution in view of the past steady rise to new highs for the season.

After holding steady early in the afternon, the market suddenly weakened owing to increased liquidation of spot May and profittaking in other months. This caused a setback upto 30 points from the best marks of the day though there was apparently nothing to account for the decline apart from technical considerations. The steady rise in the past few days possibly indicated to most traders that the effects of a more favourable export position were temporarily discounted while textile news remains unencouraging. The market closed barely steady with sales estimated at 300,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, May 4.

May	33.59—12
July	32.60—08
July Highest	32.85+17
July Lowest	32.55—13
October	29.14—14
December	28.94—13
March	18.85—13
Middling Spot	33.77—23

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, May 4.

May	33.52—06
July	32.53—06
October	29.06—21
December	28.86—17
Middling Spot	32.75—10

WALL STREET MARKET

Accompanied by some expansion in volume, the market added limited extension to Tiesday's late rally. Short-covering and reinvestment demand brought liberally distributed gains ranging to one point. Chemicals, steels motors, containers, utilities, aircrafts, oils and textiles were subjects of particular interest. Non-ferrous minings were mixed, however, with speculation on, if and when copper producers would follow the lead of phelpsdodge in reducing the refined copper price to 20 cents per pound. The averages were Industrials 175.96 and Rails 47.41.

Reports of the Berlin blockade being lifted gave some new inspiration to the rally in the afternoon. With activity maintaining earlier improvements and promising a total volume today of over one million shares, the market showed liberally distributed gains mostly ranging upto one point or more in the best recovery attempt since late March. The market finished at or around the day's best and closed firm. Volume of business 1,80,000 shares.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Prices advanced in early dealings on commercial buying and commission house shortcovering prompted by the continued firmness of cash grains and limited arrivals at the terminal markets. The upturn attracted increased profitaking and liquidation and prices backed sharply from the best. Part of the selling was attributed to reports of a decline in cash wheat prices, lack of follow through buying by commercial interests and favourable weather and crop news.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 5:

MILLS

Apollo 3|2 3|1 3|2
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 957|8 62|8 53|12
C. India 245|8 45 46
Century 271|4
Colaba 130 29
Finlay 253 54|4
Gokak 268|8 70|8
I U. Defd 1|9 1|10 1|9|6
I.U. Ord 11|1 11 11|2
Indore 145 43|12
Kohinoor 281 82|8 81|8 84|8 82|8
Minerva 112|8
Morarji 450
New Great 152, 51
Simplex 174|8 73|8 75
Swadeshi 295 92 96|8 93|8 (ex div)
Tata Mills 55
Vishnu 205
Scindia 14|5 14|8|6 14|4 14|5|6 14|1

BANKS

Baroda 129|8
Central 84|4 85 84|8
Central New 84| 84|4
Imperial Old 1815 5 6|4
Imperial New 445 46|14 41|4
India 185 85|4
Union 7|7
U. Commercial 51 51|4

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121-4 22-8
Andhravelly 1395
Suburban 130
Hydro 147-8 47
Hydro Pref. 123-2 25
Power 1460 63-12
Power Pref. 1280
New India 57-12 58-4

STEEL

B. Steel 18-14 18-13
I. Iron 22-13 22-12 22-14 22-9
Tata Defd. 1388-12 87-8 1400 1376-4 90 70
Tata Ord 277 79 76 77-8 76
Tata Ist Pref. 195
Tata IInd Pref. 141-4 42-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 243-12
A. C. C. Old 141-4 42 41 41-8 41
A. C. C. New 136-12 38 37
Belapur 195 93-8 95 94
B. B. Old 282-8 83-12 293-2
B. B. New 103-12 5
B. B. Petrol 1-5-9
B. I. C. 7-14
I. Copper 2-1
I. Bleaching 150
I. I. Trust 90
P. Const. 89-8 91-8 89-8 90 88-8
Shivrajpur 24-8
Tata Chem. 9-5 9-9 9-7 9-8
Tata Oil 58-8 58
Wimco 178-12 80

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 45 45-4
Mckenzie 65

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of Imperial Bank of India on the 29th April:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,27,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	264,87,78,000
Sundries	1,84,95,000
Total Rs.	278,62,73,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	95,09,64,000
Other Authorised Investments	9,59,92,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	34,49,57,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	90,85,22,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,51,61,000
Dead Stock	1,57,86,000
Sundries	2,18,40,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	28,09,80,000
Balances with other Banks	10,20,71,000
Total Rs.	278,62,73,000

Price Shading Develops In Worth Street

NEW YORK, May 4.

Price shading developed in a number of cotton gray goods on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today as as producers attempted to encourage new July interests in print goods. The pace setting 80 square construction, reported available at 19 cents, was available at 18-3/4 cents for prompt shipment or around one-quarter cent below the general mill level.

But brokers reported only scant interest with buyers avoiding commitments beyond May. In broadcloth, reselling developed for spot delivery at 19-1/2 cents on the 37 inch 100/60 construction.

The slow demand for bagsheetings and the narrowing of profit margins have caused some mills turn a considerable number of their looms away from these fabrics to the production of drills and twills, traders reported.

Bag trade interest in Osnaburg proved correspondingly slow.

Rayon converters noted marked slowdown in activity on the recently popular types adaptable for printing.

Wool fabric producers catering to women's coat and suit trade reported improvement in the demand for fall season goods.

IMPORT OF WOOL ITEMS IN INDIA DURING 1948

The 1948 figures of imports by sea of all the wool items in India show a remarkable increase in volume. Total imports of all the wool items in 1948 aggregated to 23 million lbs., as against 18.5 million lbs. for 1947. Important items of wool imported were raw wool, worsted yarn, knitting wool, blankets, rugs, carpets, hosiery and woollen and worsted piecegoods. There was a notable increase in the imports of raw wool, yarn, blankets and carpets. The figures for 1947 are for undivided India.

HANDLOOM WOOLLEN INDUSTRY IN U.P.

The U.P. Government is planning on an intensive scale a big drive for the development of cottage woollen industry in the Province. The industry is being developed on Co-operative lines. In Kumaon Division which is the centre of handloom woollen industry, 9 weaving and dyeing and 69 spinning centres have been started. A finishing centre is operating at Najibabad to cater for the needs of the cottage industry.

NEW YORK PEPPER MARKET INACTIVE

NEW YORK, May 4, (UPA): Black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher. Extreme dullness prevailed in the spot market. Dealers were quoting Black Lampong on an unchanged basis at 85 cents per pound for spot, with a afloats and shipment positions as far forward as June/July being quoted at the same rate.

Buying interest remained at a low ebb but sellers gave little indication of yielding in view of the firmness in India and continued lack of Indonesian offerings.

White was independently strong and was quoted up to $1.40 per pound.

Closing prices included:

May/July	81
September	80
October	79
December	70
January	59
March	59

Other seed prices included: Castorseeds $1.03; Cottonseeds $40 nom; Flaxseeds $6.00; Linseed oil 27.6 cents, Peanuts 20-1/2-21; Groundnut oil 13 1/2.

LONDON PEPPER MORE ACTIVE

LONDON, May 4. (UPA): The pepper market turned more active to-day with Singapore quoting black at 4/3 and white at 6/2 Malabar, London basis, was quoted at 470/- at which price business was done.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, May 4, (UPA): Pepper prices remained unchanged in the Singapore market to-day.

INCREASE IN ONTARIO GOLD PRODUCTION

TORONTO, May 4, (UPA): Ontario gold mines produced 21 per cent more ore during the first quarter of 1949 than the corresponding period last year, according to the Provincial Mines Department.

A total of 564,302 ounces of gold ore were treated in the first three months this year compared with 486,979 ounces during the corresponding period of last year.

Silver production throughout Ontario was down 8.9 per cent from 101,000 ounces recovered in the first three months of last year.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, May 4.

Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

Shipping News

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, May 5.

S. S. JALA USHA

From Liverpool: 295 cases cotton piecegoods, 121 bags sofa springs, 60 cases machinery, 108 bundles conduit tubes, 193 bales cotton yarn, 34 cases glassware 97 cases rayon piecegoods, 130 cases cycle parts, 200 bags calcium carbonate, 117 bundles steel bars, 331 bales felt base floor covering, 39 drums aniline dyes, 24 cases washing blue, 200 drums sodium phosphate, 32 cases window glass, 27 cases cotton brettone netting, 44 cylinders freezer gas 1,700 drums paint, 150 drums composition, 100 pair steel beams 24 drums dry aniline colours, 26 cases distilling plant, 82 drums caustic soda, 26 cases distilling plant, 82 drums caustic soda 754 cases textile machinery, 38 drums electric cables, 133 cases aluminium circles, 37 cases biscuits, 29 cases sulphuric acid, 40 cases liquor ammonia, 80 cases swan ink, 60 kegs sodium hyposulphite, 200 bags copper sulphate, 120 drums cellulose lacquer, 110 drums celulose thinners, 134 crates firebricks, 55 cases art boards, 61 trusses asbestos jointing sheeting, 32 cases bare copper wire, 74 cases crucibles.

From Rotterdam: 160 bags starch, 109 cases cycle parts, 48 bags caraway seeds.

From Antwerp: 526 cases sheet glass, 200 bags ground chalk whiting.

From Glasgow: 50 cases aircraft parts, 66 cases writing paper, 252 pieces sanitary earthenware, 320 reels aluminium barbed wire, 300 cases beer.

EXPORTS

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

To Karachi: 67 c/s mepacrine hydrochloride tablets—Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. 1661 pieces Asbestoes cement sheets—Asbetoes Cement Ltd. 90 c/s coal tar dyes M/s Ravinson (India).

S. S. KALAVATI

To Karachi: 5 cases art silk laces — Laxmi Tricumji & Lac Mfg. Co. 6 cases cotton heeld—Reliance Stores & Trading Co. 28 bags gum karaya—Haji Shawoo Rehemtulla & Sons 30 cases art silk piece goods—Haji Karim Noormohamed.

BY AIR

To Karachi: 34 packages art silk piece goods—A. A. Allimohamed.

S. S. MARTIN CARL

To Karachi: 76 bales cotton yarn—Liaison Officer Pakistan (Bombay) 5 keys nickel formate—The Indian Shippers Ltd.

S. S. VIRGINIA MAY

To Karachi: 10 bags Green copperas —Dawoodbhoy Mohamed.

S. S. CIRCASSIA

To Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste—(soft)—Chinubhai Rasiklal & Co.

S. S. JAL AZAD

To Liverpool: 200 bales cotton waste (soft)—Edward T. Robertson & Sons.

S. S. CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

To Liverpool: 350 bales cotton waste (hard)—Edward T. Robertson & Son.

S. S. LINDEKERK

To London: 10 hogs heads—Mango chutney—Framjee Nowrojee 135 bales vegetable tanned N.I.K.P.leather—North-West Tannery Co.

S. S. JAL AZAD

To London: 10 cases chrome box sides leather 15 cases chrome box calf and sides leather: The United Provinces Tannery Co. Ltd. Kanpur.

S. S. NAGARA

To Oslo: 25 drums castor oil—The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. 22 bales cotton waste soft—Champaklal & Co.

S. S. RIZWANI

To Aden: 5 cases printed religious books—S. Kamruddin.

S. S. RAZWANI

To Aden: 10 bdls jaggery 1 Jotta kokam: 3 bdls grass brouces 1 case hair oil—Renown Commercial Corporation. 50 bags papad khar—M. Dipchand.

S. S. STAVELOT

To New York: 201 bags gum karaya —Sassoon S. Ruben.

S. S. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

To New York: 22 cases art brassware—M/s Haji Kallan & Bros. 80 bags Arabian gum appopanad—N. Devidas & Co. 1333 bags myrabollams—R. Bachoobhai 802 bags gum karaya—Sassoon S. Reuben 120 drums aniline dyes—Getz India Ltd.

S. S. DARA

To Bahrain: 15 cases dyes (U.K.) M/s. India Colour Co.

S. S. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

To Suez: 25 drums castor oil, 50 cases rubber toys—M. C. Mehta & Co.

S. S. RIZWANI

To Jeddah: 25 jottas red earth—Abdullabhai Abdul Kadar 10 cases porcelain cauri cups—S. A. Misra & Co. Ltd. 6 cases ornamental brassware—English Metal Mills.

S. S. STAVELOT

To Antwerp: 55 bales cotton waste (soft) clean—M. Chandulal & Co.

S. S. MEHENGE

To Antwerp: 6 cases unexposed photographic roll films—Allied Photographics Ltd.

S. S. NAGARA

To Bremen: 249 bales cotton waste soft—Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd.

S. S. HOEGH SILVERCREST

To Colombo: 106 cases ayurvedic medicines—Shah Trading Co.

To Sydney: 50 bags soogi stone powder—The Podar Trading Co. Ltd.

S. S. OBRA

To Tripoli: 60 drums linseed oil—Navin Bharat Industries Ltd.

S. S. NAGARA

To Gothenburg: 55 bales cotton waste soft clean—Manubhai Narotamdas & Co.

To Rotterdam: 6 bales cotton waste soft—Champaklal & Co.

S. S. KAMPALA

To Daresalam: 51 cases toilet soap —The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

To Mombasa: 129 cases toilet Soap —The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.

S. S. REZWANI

To Port Sudan: 6 cases rosa oil—Kasturchand.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

S. S YENANYAUNG from Abadan with petroleum on May 4.

S. S. PORT SAID from Alexandria with general cargo on May 4.

S. S. TARANTIA from Glasgow with general cargo on May 5.

S. S. LEEDS CITY from N. Orleans with corn on May 5.

S. S. MARIE MAERSK from Abadan with petroleum on May 5.

DEPARTURES

S. S. HOEGH SILVERCREST for Colombo with general cargo on May 5.

We give below the lastest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under Agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. Pacific Coast:
S. S. SIVLERGUAVA due 10th May.
S. S. SAMARINDA due 18th May.
S. S. SILVERASH due 29th May.

From U. S. Atlantic Coast:
S. S. BANTAM due 6th June.
S. S. TALISSE due 18th May.

From Rotterdam-Antwerp:
S. S. LEKKERKERK due 17th May.

From Rotterdam-Antwerp:
S. S. LEMSTERKERK due 30th May.

From Persian Gulf via Karachi:
S. S. ELIZABETH BAKKE due 30th May.
S. S. MANOERAN due 1st June.
S. S. HOEGH SILVERSPRAY due 3rd June.
S. S. SILVERMOON due 23rd June.

From Italy:
S. S. SPARTA due 9th May.
S. S. CARBONELLO due 7th May.
S. S. TRIPOLITANIA due 24th May.

From Australia:
S. S. HOEGH SILVERSTAR due 10th May.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via Colombo:
S. S. NORBRYN sails 14th May.
S. S. SILVERGUAVA sails 29th May.
S. S. LEKKERKERK sails 1st June
S. S. SILVERASH sails 6th June.
S. S. LEMSTERKERK sails 14th June

For U. S. Pacific Coast:
S. S. MANOERAN sails 14th June.
S. S. HOEGH SILVERSPRAY sails 10th June.

For Italy:
S. S. SPARTA sails 17th May.
S. S CARBONELLO sails 15th May.
S. S. TRIPOLITANIA sails 28th May.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi:
S. S. SAMARINDA sails 2nd June

For Australia:
S. S. HOEGH SILVERCREST sails 4th May.
S. S. ELIZABETH BAKKE sails 4th June.
S. S. HOEGH SILVERMOON sails 30th June.

For U. S. Pacific Coast:
S. S. HOEGH SILVERSPRAY sails 10th June.

For U. S. Atlantic Coast
S. S. HOEGH SILVERSTAR sails 18th May.

For Mediterranean And North Atlantic Ports:
S. S. LINDEKERK sails 8th May.

Calicut Market

(From Our Corresppondent)

CALICUT, May 5.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155, Fibre Garbled 85, Ungarbled 75, Cocoanuts Raw 158/162, Dry 170/175, Cocoanut Oil 560, Copra Once 372/6, Dilpasand 377/8, Madrasnottam 425, Pepper Wynaad 1725, Country 1700, Dry Ginger Chernad 700, Ernad 700, Coffee Robusta 162/8, Timber Pali 50/55, Junglewood 30/32/8 Vellapine 65/70 Benteak 45/50, Teak 90/120, Mango 3/2/3/4, Teak 20/20, Rosewood 20/25.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, May 4.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

COTTON PRESSED IN INDIA

(Running Bales)

BOMBAY, May 3.

	Week Ending 15th April 1949	1948	1st Sept. to 15th April 1948-49	1947-48
Madras	5514	12573	45903	197543
Bombay	5980	30269	196027	373067
West Bengal	....	....	1647	4156
United Provinces	....	....	....	1086
East Punjab	175	286	44920	39071
Central Provinces	1369	1775	75141	129807
Berar	4539	7421	278820	480550
Ajmer-Merwara	115	894	20301	14029
Assam	353	366	5984	3562
Baroda State	468	11399	97564	149576
Barwani State	....	....	7205	6215
Cutch State	85	....	680	1576
Holkar State	....	....	29149	22676
Hyderabad State	999	4090	175355	271594
Jaora State	....	....	954	....
Manavadar State	1186	612	3387	746
United State of Rajasthan	1944	2656	46970	34887
Mysore State	....	....	6931

SUBSTANTIAL RISE IN EXPORT TRADE IN 1948

Need To Stimulate Business In Buyers' Markets

NEW DELHI, May 5:

India's exports in 1948 recorded a substantial rise in value Rs. 420 crores, compared with Rs. 378 crores in 1947 and Rs. 249 crores in 1946. Much of this increase is attributable to high prices, but it should be noted that while the figure for 1948 relates to the Indian Union's exports alone figures for periods prior to August 15, 1947 relate to undivided India.

Commodities, exports of which figured in the 1948 increase, were. Jute Manufactures ,cotton piecegoods, seeds lac, mica, groundnut oil, linseed, castor oil. The following table enables comparison between exports in 1947 and 1948 in terms both of value and quantity:

I. VALUE IN CRORES OF RUPEES
II. QUANTITY IN '000 OF TONS

	1947 QUANTITY	1947 VALUE	1948 QUANTITY	1948 VALUE
Jute Manufactures	835.0	112.8	957.0	151.5
Jute Raw	269.5	24.9	235.0	23.2
*Cotton Piecegoods	247.2	21.4	309.3	33.4
Cotton Raw	207.4	33.9	94.9	16.3
Cotton Waste	103.0	4.9	54.0	5.4
Hides & Skins, Raw	26.0	7.8	17.0	5.9
Hides & Skins, Tanned	22.4	16.4	13.7	11.5
Seeds	89.1	5.5	153.8	10.3
Lac	26.5	9.1	27.5	9.6
Mica	9.5	4.6	17.8	6.1
Manganese Ore	539.4	2.5	330.1	2.2
Groundnut Oil	28.1	3.6	42.1	7.3
Linseed Oil	10.4	2.1	11.4	1.9
Castor Oil	18.1	2.9	18.2	3.2
Tea	172.0	51.4	159.6	55.8

*In millions of yards

Where declines are recorded, circumstances arising out of the partition of the country were mainly responsible, but in the case of exports of manganese ore lack of transport was the main reason.

It is interesting to note the relative importance of India's export commodities, in terms of value, as compared with figures of 1938 (in brackets):—

Jute Manufactures	36.1 p.c. (16.1 (p.c.)
Tea	13.4 p.c. (14.6 p.c.)
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	8.5 p.c. (4.7 p.c.)
Raw June	6 p.c. (7.5 p.c.)
Cotton raw and waste	5.3 p.c. (1.8 p.c.)
Hides and skins raw and tanned	4.1 p.c. (5.1 p.c.)
Oils	3.3 p.c (0.6 p.c.)
Seeds	2.5 p.c. (9.8 p.c.)
Lac	2.3 p.c. (0.7 p.c.)
Others	18.5 p.c. (39.1 p.c.)

The need for earning dollars is an important aspect of the export drive. In 1948 approximately 30 per cent of India's total exports went to hard currency countries. The U.S.A. alone took about 66% of this amount. Jute and jute manufactures figured prominently, accounting for nearly 70 per cent of the exports to "hard" areas.

Exports of items such as tea, lac, cahshew nuts, mica, hides and skins and spices is not controlled, while jute manufactures and cotton (raw and waste) are allowed to be exported under conditions which approximate to decontrol. The following table indicates exports to hard currency areas during 1948.

VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

	Percentage to total	
Jute Manufactures	76,32	62.5
Jute Raw	7.62	6.2
Tea	6,13	5.0
Lac	5.27	4.3
Fruits and Vegetables	4.34	3.5
Mica	4.18	3.5
Hides & Skins (Raw and Tanned)	3.90	3.2
Cotton Raw & Waste	3.46	2.8
Spices	1,34	1.1
Oils	1,06	1.0
Manganese Ore	1.01	1.0
Others	7.66	5.9
	122.29	100.0

In a review of his organisation's work last year, the Chief Controller of Export states that the task has altered radically now since, with an unfavourable blance of trade, the emphasis has to be laid on stimulating, rather than controlling, exports. "The sellers' market has gone for ever it seems", he states, "and with growing competition, unless the change of emphasis from control to development is immediately and fully given effect to, our markets may turn to other sources of supply".

It is felt that the time has come for a complete review of export control and to reduce its scope to a few essential items, but that does not mean that a policy of decontrol applied indiscriminately will lead to improvement. A certain amount of directioning of trade—for instance, to hard currency areas—would no doubt still be necessary, but it will have to be within the framework of maximisation of exports as the basic policy. Government touch with the trade after decontrol of a commodity, he suggests, should be maintained by the formation of a small representative body of exporters in that line from whom information regarding trends of trade as well as any difficulties experienced might be gathered.

Greater liaison between Indian trade commissioners abroad and exporters at home, imposition of some form of qualitative control and better transport facilities are stated to be other directions in which Government can assist the trade to maintain exports.

On the future of India's principal export commodities, still under control the Chief Controller's comments are:

JUTE GOODS: While qualitatively jute goods are still the best packing medium, any further rise in prices must have the most serious repercussions on the future of this trade. Already jute goods are being used in the world far less freely than before, even when supplies are available. In the U.S.A., too, consumption has been declining from year to year since 1946. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that in spite of a rise in price, total exports of jute goods in 1948 were higher than in 1947. Main consumers were: U.S.A. 215,000 tons; Australia 116,000 tons; U.K. 102,000 tons; Argentina 72,000 tons; Cuba 38,000 tons; Egypt 37,000 tons; Canada 27,000 tons and China 20,000 tons.

The danger of jute goods being diverted to South Africa is always present. Reports received in the middle of last year that goods shipped to certain countries had been re-shipped to South Africa led not only to action against the shippers concerned but also to a general tightening-up of controls and the stoppage of shipments to certain destinations. But not all such reports are genuine. Many have appeared on investigation to be baseless and some even malicious.

RAW JUTE: With partition, India has become a net importer of raw jute. However, some quantities of raw jute, particularly varieties grown more predominantly in India than in Pakistan, will continue to be exported.

COTTON PIECEGOODS: Growing competition from other sources made it difficult last year for India to sell her export quota of cotton piecegoods. Against a total of 350 million yards of mill-made cloth earmarked for export during 1948 to countries other than Pakistan, only 167 million yards were exported by sea and 13 million yards by land. If exports to Pakistan and those of handloom cloth be added to these figures, 309.3 million yards would represent the total export of piecegoods in 1948, whereas the "target" of export to all countries was 750 million yards. In 1947, total exports amounted to 247 million yards, but in that and previous years yardage going to the territory now included in Pakistan was not shown to the territory now included in Pakistan was not shown in the foreign trade statistics. Figures for other years were: 327 million yards in 1946, 437 million yards in 1945 and 442 million yards in 1944. There has thus been a steady downward trend in the export of cotton piecegoods, which cannot but be treated as a matter of concern.

The actual offtake countrywise was disappointing and some of the best markets failed to lift their quotas in full. Thus, British East Africa—largest buyer of Indian cloth—took in 1948 only 29 million yards against its quota of 40 million yards. Australia, with a similar quota, took 20 million yards. Ceylon and Burma, however, exceeded their quotas largely on account of the free export of handloom cloth. In the year under review, it became apparent that with the return of a buyers' market and with effective demand tending to be lower than supply, the time had come for decontrol of cloth exports. Accordingly, early this year steps to liberalise licensing policy were announced.

RAW COTTON: The quantity exported in 1948 was less than half that in 1947 owing to insufficient supplies. Early this year, export of raw cotton except to hard currency countries, was banned.

HIDES AND SKINS: Export of raw hides of certain types was banned last year, except to hard currency countries. This was due to the increasing demand of Indian industry. Tanned hides and skins, however, remained free from export control, but there was a decline in exports.

OILS AND OILSEEDS: With the removal of export duties this year, there are signs that exports to the markets of Europe, including Switzerland, are proceeding satisfactorily. The Western Hemisphere, however, is still not interested, owing to the availability of cheaper supplies against dollars.

A development that seriously affected the administration of export control in 1948 was that the Standstill Agreement with Pakistan came to an end. In consequence, all export licensing restrictions became applicable to the movement of goods from India to Pakistan. Moreover, speculators tried to secure licences and to cash in on scarcities which control had created on the other side of the border. Absence of official records showing people who were genuinely engaged in trading between the territories concerned rendered the task more difficult. The position, however, improved gradually and with the recent liberalisation of export policy, particularly as far as Pakistan is concerned, it is expected that matters will further improve.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, May 5.

Previous Closing	32.60
Today's Opening	32.58
Difference	—.02
Today's Closing	32.78
Difference	+18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 5.

Opening prices: Anaconda Copper mining unquoted. General Motors 58-1/8 United States Steel common 72-7/8 pref 133.

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY May 5.

	Rs.	a.
Silver Vaishak	181	6
Silver Jetn	178	9
Gold Vaishak	114	3
Silver Bullion	180	15
Silver Mint	181	0
Gold Ready	115	0
Sovereign	74	4
EXPECTATION:		
Cotton Jarila May	625	8

Vijayavargiya Asked To From Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE May 5.

The Gwalior Ruler Rajpramukh of Malva Union today formally asked the newly elected leader of the Congress Party Mr. Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya to form his Cabinet of Ministers. He also informed Vijayavargiya that the present Cabinet will continue in office till the new Cabinet is sworn in. Mr. Vijayavargiya is expected to submit names of Ministers in a day or two.

Mr. Vijayavargiya, Prsident, Central India Congress Committee, today issued instructions suspending Kanahiyalal Khadiwala from presidentship of Indore City Congress Committee and membership of the Working Committee of the P.C.C. for gross breach of discipline.

4 Lakh Damage In Simla Fire

SIMLA, May 5 (API): A fire broke out in the early hours of this morning (after midnight) at municipal power station here, resulting in damage estimated at four lakhs.

One man suffering from burns was taken to hospital. One of the four diesel engines in the power station was damaged.

Simla's fire-brigade battled with the fire till four o'clock in the morning when it was brough under control.

The fire started when the diesel oil lying in the station got ignited.

Gruesome Murder In Jubbulpore

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, May 5.

Jubbulpore witnessed two gruesome murders when an infuriated vegetable grower stabbed his daughter aged 16 and her girl compaion to death yesterday in Cantonment area. It is reported the alleged assasin suspected his daughter's morality and believing her girl friend was responsible for her downfall, waylaid both of them yesterday and finding them in a helpless situation near an unfrequented nallah, he attacked them with a knife.

CONGESTION IN MILLS

CALCUTTA, May 5 (UPI): The Government of India, it is understood, are devising ways and means for relieving the congestion in the mills either by diversion to zones other than those initially nominated or even by allowing the mills to sell to buyers of their own choice subject to certain conditions. These steps when finalised and given effect to will help mills in surmounting their present difficulties.

CHANDERNAGORE, May 5. (UPI)—A 45-year-old upcountry man was beaten to death yesterday noon by some unknown persons on suspicion that he was a child lifter. The incident occurred in the thinly populated Jugipukur area in this town.

Make Payment & Take Stores

DELHI REPLY TO PAKISTAN RADIO

NEW DELHI, May 5 (A.P.I.): "Pakistan has delivered hardly ten per cent. of the military stores due to India following partition, whereas India has already supplied not less than 50 per cent. of Pakistan's share of the stores", a Defence Ministry spokesman said today.

He was referring to a statement attributed to a Pakistan military spokesman, by Pakistan radio.

The spokesman added: "Had Pakistan not held up payments due to India on account of military stores already delivered, the flow of stores to Pakistan from India would not have been interrupted.

"An agreement reached in London at the time of the Sterling Balances Agreement provided that payment was to be made within thirty days of its being signed, i.e., sometime towards the end of July, 1948.

The sums due are:

(1) In respect of stores in Pakistan on August 15, 1947, Rs. 11.28 crores, (2) For stores supplied to Pakistan upto June 30, 1948— Rs. 3.26 crores and (3) For stores supplied since June 30, 1948 Rs. 1.5 crores.

"Delivery of the stores will be resumed as soon as payments are made in accordance with the London agreement", the stokesman added.

He characterised as "mischievous" the Pakistan military spokesmans remark that India had used the best part of the stores in Kashmir.

BARODA UNIVERSITY

Hansa Mehta Appointed Vice-Chancellor

BARODA, May 5 (API): Mrs. Hansa Mehta has been appointed as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Baroda University, as from April 30 this year, says a press note.

The Gaekwar of Baroda is the first Chancellor, according to the University Act.

Baroda High Court

BARODA, May 5 (API): The Government of Bombay have allowed the Baroda High Court to continue to function for three months from May 1, 1949, in order that cases pending before the High Court may be disposed of.

BURTON'S PLEA FOR WILD LIFE PROTECTION

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The warning that unless public apathy and ignorance were removed by intense propaganda by Government the country stood in danger of losing her rich wild life was given by Col. Burton of the Bombay Natural History Society this evening.

Col. Burton, reputed for his work in Western India for the preservation of wild life, said it was imperative something had to be done now to prevent the loss of many rare species. It was the duty of Government to influence the public and educate them by intense propaganda on the need for respecting wild life in the country.

He said that the Secretary-General of the International Union for the Protection of Nature had announced that a conference of the world's experts on natural life would be held in the United States in August, when problems connected with the world-wide preservation of wild life would be considered. India would also be represented at the conference.

DOCUMENTARIES

Members of the Society and their guests then witnessed the two short-length documentaries on wild life. They showed the story of bird migration over the Americas and described the inter-relation of wild life and soil conservation in America and how wild life preservation aided in soil conservation.

JOINT ADVISORY BODY FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS

Govt. Effort To Evolve A Labour Policy

NEW DELHI, May 5. (API)—The Government of India have decided to appoint a Joint Advisory Committee for dealing with the anomalies arising out of the application of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission and labour relations on Indian Government Railways, says a press note issued by the Ministry of Railways today.

The Committee will consist of four representatives of labour nominated in consultation with organised railway labour, four representatives of the Railway Board, one of whom shall act as Secretary to the Committee, and an independent chairman to be nominated by the Ministry of Labour. It will be appointed for a period of one year with effect from May 9, 1949.

After making recommendations regarding the alleged Pay Commission anomalies, the Committee will act as an Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Railways in all matters relating to labour policy and labour relations which may be referred to it by the Ministry of Railways or brought before it by any member with the consent of the Ministry. It will, however, be precluded from considering cases of individuals or matters relating to disciplinary action.

EVOLUTION OF POLICY

The Government have decided to appoint the Committee, says a press note, in pursuance of their undertaking to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in this connection and with a view to associating representatives of railway workers in the evolution of a labour policy for Indian Government Railways and the settlement of outstanding differences between railway employees and administrations.

The press note added: "The Government of India have decided to give a trial to a Standing Committee of this kind with the full hope that it will bring about a speedy and peaceful solution of all differences and establish complete understanding and co-operation between the railway employees and administration so that the Indian Government Railways which constitute the greatest national asset of India, may set an example of efficiency and co-operative effort to all other economic undertakings in the country.

TEHERAN, May 4. (PTI-Reuter) The Persian National Assembly (Majlist) to-day approved a bill for the creation of a Persian Senate, provided for in the 1906 constitution but never yet implemented. A senate, according to political circles here would add considerably to the power of the Crown.

Corruption And Nepotism Everywhere

CUTTACK, May 5 (UPI): "There is corruption, there is nepotism and the rest of the evils attendant to a transitional period. On the part of the authorities in the Congress office or in the government, there is nothing but shielding and a general hush-hush policy. Down underneath are the masses who get nothing but ordinances", says Mr. Sarangadhar Das, explaining the reasons for his resignation from the Congress and from the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

He adds: "After nearly 12 years of loyal service in the Congress always on behalf of the submerged masses of our country, it is with the biggest wrench in my heart that I have had to resign today from the congress and from the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

"I take this opportunity to beg of my assembly constituents and the states people to pardon me for this action of mine. But they knew I worked my hardest for them and failed in the Assembly. I am not leaving them, but I shall serve them in another way. I still have a few years more to live in my loved area and in the states where I was born," he concludes.

R. S. S. Releases In Bihar

PATNA, May 4 (API): The Bihar Premier Mr Srikrishna Sinha told the Provincial Assembly today that the Bihar Government, in pursuance of the Central Government's policy, had released 466 members of the RSS below 18 years of age. The number of RSS workers above that age, who had tendered apology and had released, was 105 361 RSS men were still in prison in the province, he said.

MAKE TRADE UNIONISM LESS MILITANT

Mr. Nanda's Advice To Labour

INDORE, May 5 (API): Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Bombay's Labour Minister advised trade unions this evening to inculcate in the working class "a vigorous loyalty to moral standards" and the practice of giving their best to the industry where they were employed.

Mr. Nanda was declaring open an industrial exhibition organised by the Reception Committee of the second session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

It was wrong Mr. Nanda said to regard trade unions merely as weapons for the workers' struggle with the employers to secure material advantages. This aspect of trade union activity was bound to remain prominent as long as the workers were subjected to exploitation.

But there was a much wider and much more important field of trade union activity in the sphere of cultural advancement of the working class, with far-reaching consequences to the entire country.

"In Free India", Mr. Nanda said, the militant aspects of trade unions should recede into background, and its cultural role should come into prominent play. The trade unions must devote increasing attention to the social and political education of the working classes, to equip them for the tasks of citizenship, and help them towards a larger personal fulfilment."

The workers should not be kept away from the refined joys of living, Mr. Nanda said. Trade unions should bring within reach of the working class all the innocent delights which contact with art can bring.

Art should find its way into workers homes and it need not cost much. Exhibitions such as the one he was opening, would help to promote the cultural advancement of the workers, without which their ideal of social equality could not be realised, whatever the improvement in their economic condition.

N. V. Gadgil's Plea

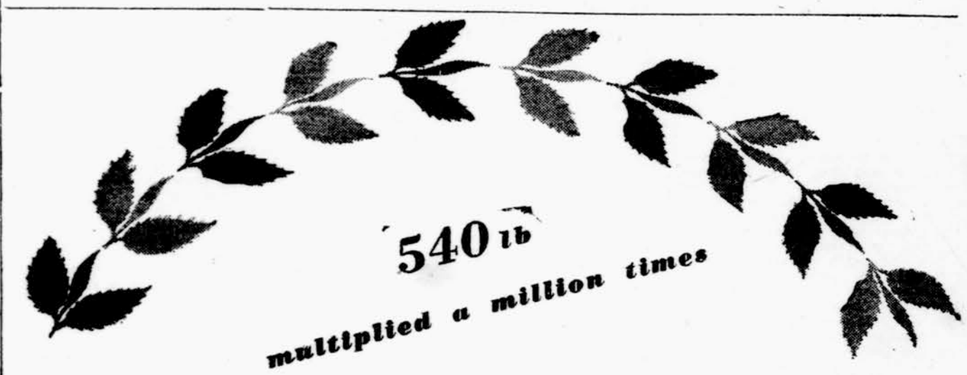
POONA, May 5 (API): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, India's Minister for Works, Mines and Power, today called upon labour and management to maintain harmonious relations in the interest of production

Addressing the Poona Electric Supply Company Kamgar Sangh, the Minister said: "whatever may be the policy of the Government regarding nationalisation of any particular industry, it is essential that till such a step is taken both labour and management maintain harmonious relations so that production might not fall."

Mr. Gadgil said labour by going on strike might do a little harm to the management but greater harm would be rendered to the community of which they formed a part

Replying to the plea of the Manager of the Company, that the Koyna valley scheme should be completed as early as possible, To meet the increasing demand for electricity the Minister gave the assurance that the scheme would be completed by 1952.

Mr. Gadgil visited the National War Academy site and the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation research station at Khadakvasla yesterday.



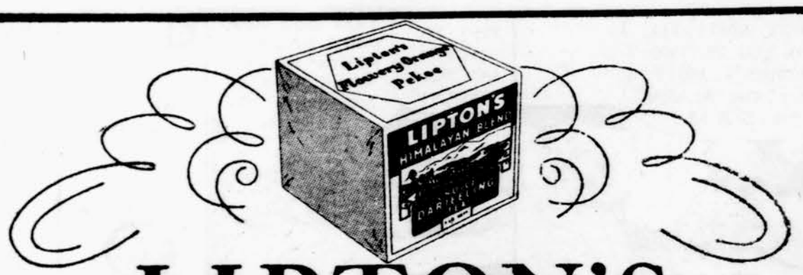
There are a million workers in the tea industry and their production is 540 million lbs. a year. Tea, our most famous international crop, is also our second biggest export. On 700,000 acres of the land this comforting bush flourishes. In foreign exchange, it pays for nearly 40 crores worth of our food imports annually, and in millions of our homes it provides the warmth and comfort of a time-honoured beverage.

SOME QUICK FACTS ABOUT TEA

- Our tea exports during 1948/47 were worth Rs 120 crores of foreign exchange.
- The industry employs a million men and women.
- The State receives 3 annas excise duty on each pound of tea consumed in India, and 4 annas duty on every pound of tea exported—a total contribution of nearly 13 crores a year to the National Exchequer.
- In addition, the State receives substantial sums from Income Tax paid by tea companies.

tea
a great Indian industry

INSERTED BY THE INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD



LIPTON'S means Good Tea

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

CONSPIRACY WAS KNOWN TO 'HALF THE WORLD'

Godse Argues Own Appeal

BID TO DISPROVE PROSECUTION CASE ON ITS EVIDENCE

SIMLA, May 5. (API)—Nathuram Vinayak Godse, the assassin of Mahatma Gandhi, argued his appeal today before a full bench of the East Punjab High Court. He said he hoped "to disprove the prosecution case on the strength of the prosecution evidence". If he succeeded in doing so, he hoped that some weight should be given to the fact that he did not try to fabricate any evidence.

When the court met at 10 a.m. Mr Bannerjee, counsel for Apte, requested their Lordships that he was not feeling well. He should be allowed to read the evidence slowly.

M. Dange, counsel for Karkare, suggested that as Mr. Bannerjee was not feeling well, Nathuram Godse be allowed to argue his appeal.

Their Lordships observed that they had no objection.

Nathuram Godse then stood up in the dock and thanked their Lordships for allowing him to appear in person. He said that while arguing his appeal he would not be able to discuss the law. He would only confine himself to facts and would try to make his point as clear as possible.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: Yes, you can take your time.

Godse observed that Mahatma Gandhi was a national and international figure and that the acceptance of the responsibility of killing him did not make any difference to the degree of the crime. He submitted that a peculiar feature of the case was that the accused was tried by a Special Court and the death sentences awarded by it were not subject to confirmation by a higher court. Nathuram Godse further submitted that this might be the first case where the death sentence was not subject to confirmation by the higher court.

AMAZING

Godse said that it was amazing that a conspiracy of such a serious nature ceased to be a secret conspiracy after January 12. It was practically known to half the world. It was made known to the Congress-minded Professor (Jain).

Later, Angadsingh was made known of it and then Professor Jain, according to his own evidence, tried to contact Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the topmost Socialist leader, after the public meeting was over on January 18 in Bombay, but failed as he was surrounded by people and therefore he could not tell him what Madanlal had told him. He, however, informed Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan that there was a conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi, but could not give him details of it.

Godse said it seemed that Prof. Jain intended to pass on the information about the conspiracy to the authorities, but he could not do so. The evidence of Prof. Jain clearly showed that the conspiracy was made known to a leader who had accepted the leadership of Gandhiji himself. And, afterwards it was made known to the Premier and the Home Minister of Bombay on January 21.

Godse said that Prof. Jain had also told Mr. Asoka Mehta about it. In fact, he added, the story of the conspiracy was known to rightist and leftist Congressmen.

Thus, he asserted, the conspiracy had ceased to be a secret conspiracy on January 12, eighteen days before the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. That would surpass all the peculiarities of any conspiracy that had taken place.

Godse referred to a passage in the judgment in which the Special Judge had observed that it appeared to him not unlikely that Shanker Kistayya retracted his statement at the instance of the other accused or some of them.

ISOLATED FROM REST

Godse said when pardon was granted to the approver, Digambar Badge, he (Godse) and his co-accused were not in court. When they were taken to the court he had brought to the notice of the Special Judge that the approver and his servant, Shanker Kistavya, were kept together and were isolated from the rest of the accused. He had also put in an application before the Special Judge that the approver and Shanker should be separated. After about a week he had seen a separate cell being erected.

If at all there was any chance of influencing Shanker, they were not at all in a position to contact Shanker. It was, therefore, really "unfair", Godse said, that the Special Judge should indicate that they might have "influenced Shanker."

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "I quite appreciate your anxiety to protest against the insinuation contained in the judgement of the Special Judge that you had in any manner influenced the subsequent statement that was put in by Shanker. We take note of it, but beyond that that fact has no relevancy".

Godse: "As far as I am concerned, under these circumstances I could not influence Shanker."

JOURNEY TO BOMBAY

Godse read the questions put to him by the Special Judge and said that he had travelled to Bombay from Poona on January 14 along with Narayan Apte. Badge and his servant were along in the same train. He denied having visited Dixit Maharaja's house on January 15 when Badge was stated to have shown arms and ammunition.

Godse said that he had paid Rs. 50 to Bandopant, one of his employees, on January 14 and had entered it in his diary. The money was not paid to Badge who had assumed the name of Bandopant, as was alleged by the prosecution, on January 14. He had paid Rs. 250 to his brother, Gopal Godse.

If there was a conspiracy on January 14 and if he had tried to save Badge by asking him to assume a false name he would as well, he said, have not entered his brother's name in the diary.

Mr. Justice Khosla: "There must be something suspicious about your payment to a stranger, but not to your brother."

Godse said that the entire amount of Rs. 2000 that he had on January 14 was not earmarked for the purpose of staging a demonstration in Delhi. That money belonged to him and Apte, and he could spend it in any way he liked.

Godse admitted his presence in Marina Hotel, New Delhi, from January 17 to January 20, but denied having gone to Birla House on January 20. He further said that when he and Apte went from Delhi to Kanpur on January 20 he gave his real name at Kanpur railway station. This, he added, was not at all an attempt on his part to fabricate the evidence.

Godse denied having visited the house of G. M. Joshi at Thana on January 25.

THE PISTOL

Referring to their visit to Gwalior, Godse said that he and Apte reached Gwalior on the morning of January 28 and not during the night of January 27 as it was stated by the prosecution witnesses. The pistol on exhibit, he said, did not belong to Jagdish Parshad Goyel.

Godse said that he did not believe in staging any demonstration. At Gwalior he wanted to get rid of Apte, and therefore, he asked him to go to Bombay to bring volunteers.

He himself returned to Delhi where he decided to take an extreme decision. Apte had not accompanied him to Delhi but had gone to Bombay. He stayed at the Delhi main railway station alone on January 29 and 30.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "The idea of taking an extreme step was conceived by you when you were visiting the refugee camps in Delhi on January 9".

SHOOTING INCIDENT

Referring to the shooting incident at Birla House on January 30, Godse said that he had intended to fire twice at Mahatma Gandhi, but later learnt that he had fired three shots. He said that he did not dispute this fact. It was quite possible the third shot might have been fired in confusion.

Godse added: "Nearly for about half a minute after the shooting incident, there was a lull. Nobody tried to catch me nor did I try to run away. I was a bit excited and shouted 'police police'".

Godse added that one Gurbachan Singh had stated that he had caught him which, he said, was not correct. He was caught by one Amarnath.

After reading his own statement, Godse took up the evidence of Approver Badge.

It was obvious, he said, that Badge had dealings in arms and was dealing in them from a business point of view.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "So far as that is concerned he is essentially a mercenary man. Even when he was working for the Hindu Mahasabha it was on mercenary grounds".

Godse said that according to Badge, he (Badge) had travelled in Maharashtra and outside for selling arms. He had visited the Hindu Rashtra Dal, a volunteer organisation, to sell arms. If circumstances of the evidence allowed him to say so, it could be inferred that Badge visited Delhi to sell arms. It was not unreasonable to say so.

CHARACTER OF BADGE

Discussing the general character of Approver Badge, Godse said that it was the character of Badge to ensure his safety first. He was always on his guard whenever he sold arms and ammunition.

Mr. Justice Khosla: "It is sufficient proof of his character that he has become approver".

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "After all, an approver cannot be of a high character".

Godse: "That is what I mean to say, my lord".

Godse then referred to the evidence of Badge and said that he had stated that he (Godse) and his brother, Dattatraya Godse, were living together. This was not a fact as two other prosecution witnesses, Golvalkar and Kulkarni, had clearly stated that they (both brothers) were living separately. This showed, that Badge did not hesitate to make an inaccurate statement.

HABIT OF VIOLENCE

Godse added that Badge in his evidence had also stated that he (Godse) was in the habit of becoming violent. This statement was wholly false. Had he made such an attempt Mr. Bhapatkar would have never come forward to help him in the case.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "But Mr. Bhopatkar did not make a statement at the bar repudiating the allegation of Badge".

Godse: "My Lord, when Mr. P. R. Das was arguing the case before the Special Judge, Mr. Bhopatkar did repudiate the statement of Badge".

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "It is not on record".

Godse: "My Lord, had it been true Mr. Bhoptakar would not have given me help in this case".

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "Generally elders forget the actions of youngsters".

APPROVER'S STORY

Godse submitted that the beginning of the approver's story was important. According to the findings of the Special Judge, the conspiracy was in existence on January 9 and he (Godse) joined the conspiracy on January 10. He would submit that the incident of January 9 remained uncorroborated.

Godse contended that it was highly improbable that any conspiracy could have been entered into for the purpose of murdering Mahatma Gandhi on January 9 or 10 as was suggested by the prosecution, because there was no immediate motive before January 13 when Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast to pay Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan. In Mahatma Gandhi's pro-Muslim activities before January 13 there was nothing peculiar. It was what had existed for some time.

DIXIT'S EVIDENCE

Referring to the evidence of Dixit Maharaj, Godse said that according to Badge, they (Godse, Apte and Madanlal, Karkare and Badge) met Dixit Maharaj on January 15 and after the inspection of the bag containing arms and ammunition, Apte asked Karkare to take the bag to Delhi along with Madanlal and that Madanlal had tied the bag in his bedding at the house of Dixit Maharaj.

Godse said that there was no corroboration of the part of the evidence as to who carried the bag. Dixit Maharaj when questioned had stated that he did not remember who had carried the bag whereas Badge had said that Madanlal tied the bag in his bedding.

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "This was a minor detail. Dixit Maharaj was examined after a considerable time. He might not have remembered this fact."

Godse: "That is the only thing, my Lord."

Mr. Justice Achhru Ram: "That does not carry us any further."

Godse had not concluded his argument when the court rose for the day.

NEW FORD V—8 VOTED "FASHION CAR"

"Good taste, modern design and subtle harmony in line and colour", were three of the many factors that led the Fashion Academy to select the new Ford V-8 for 1949 as "Fashion Car of the year".

BOMBAY'S STREET VENDORS

93. The Melon Slice Seller

Says a proverb in an Indian language: "Watch a man slice a watermelon; the size of the piece shows his heart". If this is the criterion, no water-melon seller in Bombay, whether man or woman, can be said to have a large heart. The deep-red tint and the tempting flavour of the slice may bring you to a dead halt near this street corner. But you get here in return for your money is a lot of peel and seeds. The what vendor knows the art of making the slice look big without real "marrow". Place a bulk order for forty pieces. He will run the knife through the melon with the precision of a watch-maker and give you forty of the same size. His tricks are known to everyone but so long as there is a summer in Bombay, he is bound to thrive because melon is the commoner's luxury.

India's Complaint Against S. Africa

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MAY TAKE UP QUESTION NOW

(From D. P. Wagle, PTI Representative at U.N. Headquarters).

LAKE SUCCESS, May 5. (PTI)—The prospects of India's complaint against South Africa being taken up during the remaining eight working days of the General Assembly became brighter, when the overburdened Political Committee grappled with the Franco-Spain question simultaneously with that of the Italian colonies in an effort to make most of its time.

There are now four separate resolutions before the Political Committee regarding the disposal of the Italian question. The net result of these resolutions is seen to be to postpone the colonies question until the next session of the Assembly, as at least three of them envisage the appointment of Commissions to make recommendations on specific issues.

BAN ON FRANCO SPAIN

The question of lifting the diplomatic ban on Franco Spain was taken up by the Political Committee when a lull occured in the Colonies debate on account of the pletore of resolutions and the consequent need for a consideration of the new proposals.

In the opinion of observers, a compromise formula is likely to emerge from these resolutions, especially as the Latin Americans—numbering 19 and hitherto strongly supporting Italy's claim—have moderated their position by asking for the appointment of on-the-spot Commissions, with Italy on each of them.

India did not vote on the resolution on Israel in the Ad Hoc Committee. The resolution invited a representative of the Israeli Government to appear before it in connection with that Government's application for U.N. membership.

STATUS OF JERUSALEM

Mr. Aubrey Eban, the Israeli representative at Lake Success, is expected to appear before the Ad Hoc Committee on Friday to state the Israeli Government's position on the status of Jerusalem, the question of refugees and the inquiry into the assassination of U.N. Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte.

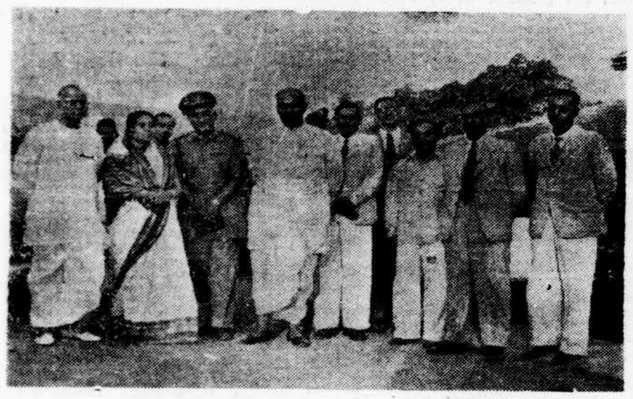
It was said in delegation circles that the Argentine resolution, if accepted might cause the Israeli application to be held over into the September session.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION WHICH TOOK PART IN THE COLONIES DEBATE HAS ALREADY MARSHALLED ITS CAUSE TO PROVE THAT THE CONDITIONS OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE ACTUALLY DETERIORATED SINCE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY LAST RECORDED ITS WISH THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT NO ACTION WAS TAKEN TO WORSEN THE POSITION.

RELIEF WORK IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, May 4 (API): The Saurashtra Government have sanctioned about two lakhs of rupees for relief works in Zalawad and Gohilwad, two affected districts in the Union on road building activities.

DR. S. P. MUKHERJEE AT POONA



Dr. S. P. Mukherjee at Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Kirkee.

Fifty-Point Questionnaire For Tea Dealers

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S PROPOSAL

CALCUTTA, May 5 (API).—A 50-point questionnaire dealing with problems facing the tea industry and trade has been prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on tea appointed by the Government of India.

Provision for additional warehouse accommodation in the Calcutta ports on a permanent basis to enable all North India teas to be auctioned here and the training of Indians in tea broking are among the Committee's terms of reference.

The questionnaire will be sent to all tea interests in the country and to various Chambers of Commerce who will be asked to submit their replies by May 31. Tea interests in England and America will also be requested to answer the questionnaire.

The Ad Hoc Committee consists of ten members with Mr. K. K. Chettur, Joint Secretary, Minister of Commerce, Government of India, as Chairman and Mr. Duleep C. Mehtai as Secretary.

The Committee is expected to submit its recommendations to the Central Government by the end of July.

Dr. Keskar

NAGPUR, May 5 (UPI): Dr. B. V. J. Keskar Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Government of India is arriving here from Delhi on May 13. He will leave for Amraoti by mail the same evening and tour Berar till May 16.

Dr. Keskar, in the course of his tour, will inaugurate the Buldana District Political Conference on May 14 and will return to Nagpur on May 16. He will take the plane for Delhi the same day.

MYSTERIOUS SNAKE PESTILENCE IN U. P.

Thousands Dying In Heaps

BANARAS, May 5. (API)—Snakes are dying in their hundreds and thousands in Eastern United Provinces.

Big and small, cobras, kraits, Russell's vipers, all are falling victim to a mysterious pestilence and are dying in "knotted heaps" all over six villages near Ballia, local papers have reported.

A telephone call put through to the Post Master at Ballia has confirmed these reports.

One estimate puts the figure of dead snakes so far at well over 10,000. The local population are intrigued and an eerie feeling pervades the countryside as hundreds of crows, kites and even vultures feed on an endless number of dead snakes.

So far no rational explanation has been forthcoming for these mass deaths, which recall to mind the snake sacrifice of King Janemejaya narrated in the Mahabharata.

MAKING AIR TRAVEL SAFER

LONDON, May 4. (PTI-Reuter): Royal Air Force planes now being built have their seats with the backs towards the engines. Passengers in future will sit facing the tail. This is the result of tests by R.A.F. scientists using a rocket propelled vehicle and a robot man, to make air travel safer.

But British civil airlines have turned down tail facing seats because they believe many passengers would object to having their backs to the engines. Besides, they say, it is bad business psychology to make passengers crash conscious.

Tests with the dummy, nicknamed the "standard man" proved that a passenger has a far better chance of surviving a crash when he sits with his back to the engine.

Mixed Grill

MANY years ago, when I was at college, I was told of a professor of Economics, just returned from abroad, who was asked to explain the meaning of the word CULTURE.

"Oh culture", he said airily, "it is easy. Let us take illustrations from the familiar and go to the unfamiliar. There is Agriculture, Sericulture, Physical culture . . . " He did not get much beyond. By then those, who were not still laughing, had walked out.

Yet the content of that harassed and abused word is not easy to define. Everybody talks of culture. Mr. Jinnah said he wanted India to be cut up into two because the Muslims had a separate culture. Being a clever lawyer, he was, however, not satisfied with one word but piled words on words. He claimed that the Muslims had their "own distinctive culture and civilisation, sense of values and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions", forgetting all the while that he was merely enumerating some of the incidentals of culture.

The spirit of Jinnah is not dead. Today we are told that every linguistic area has a culture of its own. Tamilnad has its own culture (symbol-Idli Sambar); Karnataka has its own culture (symbol-Masala Dosa); Maharashtra has its own culture (symbol-sukhi bhaji); Andhra has its own culture (symbol-Avakkai); and Bengal has its own culture (symbol-Rasgola).

Over all these provincial cultures hangs another national culture whose clamant exponents, led by Babu Purushottamdas Tandon, are at the moment leading a crusade to their own special brand of culture-'Bharatiya Sanskriti'. This culture, says the bearded Tandonji must be the "foundation of India's political set-up".

This is all so much clap-trap. Culture is one and indivisible. There may be certain special traits developed by a particular people in a particular age, which for purposes of convenient study may be given a distinctive name but the fundamentals are the same.

A Sanskrit 'Sloka' defines the point with clarity:

THIS IS MINE, THAT IS ALIEN; SUCH THOUGHTS ARE FOR THE SMALL-SOULED
FOR THE BROADMINDED, ALL THE WORLD IS THEIR FAMILY.

In plain English there is culture and there is barbarity. A man of culture is not intolerant, fanatical, exclusive, separatist. And those that have not in them this essential of culture are—why mince words, Tandon or no Tandon—just plain barbarians.

Grumbler

COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S CHARTER

LONDON, May 5 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Foreign Ministers of ten European countries, founder members of the Council of Europe, were signing the Council's charter in historic St. James Palace here today.

Full text of the agreement reached in a three day conference to settle the statue of the Council's Assembly and Ministerial Executive Committee was being issued during the day. A formal decision to admit Greece and Turkey to the first meeting of the Council, expected to be held at Strasbourg in August, was being confirmed by the 10 Ministers at a session before the signing ceremony. M. Paul Henri Spaak of Belgium, the only Foreign Minister who had not attended the two previous days' discussions, was expected here today to join the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Italy, France, Holland, Luxembourg, Eire, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

ISRAEL CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

We Want To Live In Peace With Our Neighbours, Says Weizmann

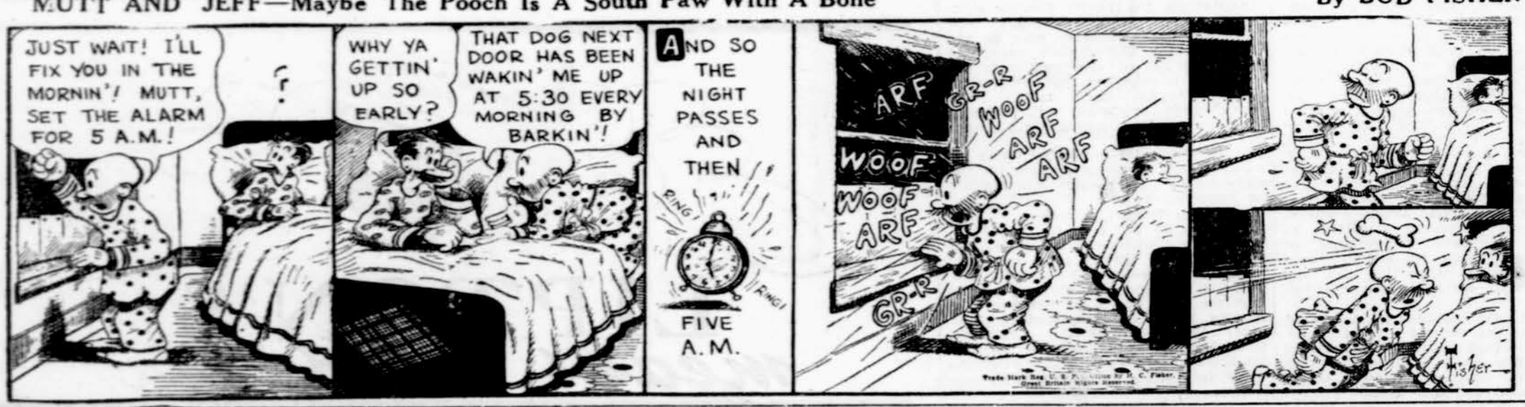
NEW YORK, MAY 4 (UPA): Fervent pleas for American money to help keep the doors of Israel open to homeless Jews and to enable Israel to contribute her share to the productivity of the Mediterranean area and become a peaceful and self-supporting member of the United Nations were made by speakers at the United Jewish Appeal dinner celebrating the first anniversary of Israel at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel today.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., General Chairman of the Appeal, told the gathering that "only one thing will write the story of the second year—cash—hard, tangible dollars."

Israeli President Chaim Weizmann said: "The future of everything we have built up in Israel depends in a very considerable measure on the United Jewish Appeal. For this reason I delayed my return. I hope my countrymen will understand the circumstances that persuaded me to remain here. I shall have to content myself with being with the people of Israel in spirit, if not in body, on this first anniversary of our independence.... When our declaration of independence was issued some of us in Israel did not know whether we were signing the birth certificate or the death warrant of the Jewish state.

"Proclamation of independence was in itself a great act or courage. Threats of gravest consequence had come from every direction. But we felt the moment had come. The General Assembly had laid down its blueprint for the Jewish statehood. We were determined that it should be our Magna Carta. We resolved we would not let any threat or use of force deter us from carrying out the will of our people and the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the nations of the world. And so, without flinching, we faced that war which was the choice of others.

MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe The Pooch Is A South Paw With A Bone — By BUD FISHER



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